P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.

WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,653—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1899.

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Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4009	C. T. Denny	8th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th ,,
* CLYDE	4009	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th ,,
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th ,,
* CLYDE	4009	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4009	C. T. Denny	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	......	2,814	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 26, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 27th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 30th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,262	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,884.	Bohnsack.	7th July.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 15th June, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

TOBACCOS, CHEROOTS, & CIGARETTES.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL BRANDS.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot shape, without Straw	Per box of	100	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	,,	,,	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	,,	,,	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar shape	,,	,,	2 0	2 4
Treacher's Special, Torpedo shape	,,	50	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Sumatra, Barrels	,,	,,	1 12	2 0
Java Gems, No. 1	,,	,,	3 4	3 10
,, ,, No. 2	,,	,,	3 0	3 6
,, ,, No. 3	,,	,,	2 12	3 2
,, Nobles	,,	,,	3 0	3 6

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
NESTOR GIANACLIS CIGARETTES.
Pipe and Cigarette Tobaccos of all kinds.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD : as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES

Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
,, The United States Metallic Packing Company.
,, Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.

The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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B. SMYTH & Co., LD.

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OF ALL DEALERS.

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Rs. 2-8-0 A BOTTLE.

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EVERY WHERE.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

POPULAR EDITION OF MARK TWAIN'S WORKS.

Crown 8vo. Blue Cloth, Each, Rs. 2-10.

Mark Twain's Choice Works.
With Life, Portrait, and Illustrations.
Mark Twain's Library of Humour.
With 197 Illustrations.
The Innocents Abroad.
With 234 Illustrations.
Roughing it; The Innocents at Home.
With 200 Illustrations.
The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.
With 111 Illustrations.
Tom Sawyer Abroad.
With 26 Illustrations.
Tom Sawyer, Detective.
With Photogravure Portrait.
A Tramp Abroad.
With 314 Illustrations.
The Prince and the Pauper.
With 190 Illustrations.
The Stolen White Elephant.
Life on the Mississippi.
With 312 Illustrations.
The Adventures of Huckleberry.
Finn, With 174 Illustrations.
The Gilded Age.
With 212 Illustrations
A Yankee at the Court of King.
Aurthur. With 220 Illustrations.
The American Claimant.
With 81 Illustrations.
The £1,000,000 Bank Note.
Pudd'nhead Wilson.
With Portrait and 6 Illustrations.

"More Tramps Abroad," Rs. 4-8.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (opposite the University Clock Tower), on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, 1899, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1899.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th June, 1899.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th June to 15th July, 1899, both days inclusive.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, Cut Pieces of Cloth, Old Clothes, Utensils, Old Bagatelle Tables, Bath Tubs, Groundnut Seeds, &c.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1899, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, consisting of gold and silver pieces, rings, buttons, bangles, hasli, [illegible], small pearls, metal watch, buttons and hooks, sewing cotton thread, penknives, soaps, old bagatelle tables, balls, grey jaconets, gun coating cloth, cassimere, flannel, paramatta, oil cloth, chintz, shirts, trousers, coats, caps, collars, braces, ties, socks, turban, silk handkerchiefs, blankets, China toy boxes, Xmas cards, brushes, dolls, sewing machine parts, lead, brass pots, lamps, benches, accordions, etc.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Kara Dawjee, an insolvent, comprising 5 part full bags groundnut seeds.

Also pigeon-hole presses, large bath tub, tin boxes, fan lamp, leather punkah [illegible], etc.

SALE OF A QUANTITY OF PICKAXES, HAMMERS, WOODEN PIECES, etc.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 60 of 1898, Kadurbhoy Mulla Hasonally vs. Tyabjee Allibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June, 1899, at 2-30 p.m., at Doongri-devi Street, Koombharwada, behind the Northbrook Gardens, consisting of a quantity of pickaxes, hammers, bolts, nuts, wooden pieces, etc.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, Water Carts, C.-I. Pipes, Perchloride of Mercury, Empty Deal Boxes and K. Oil Tins, Tables, Surveying Materials, etc., etc.

By order of K. C. Desai, Esq., L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th June, 1899, at 2-30 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Store Yard, on the Esplanade, consisting of old teak partitions, water carts, posts, planks, rafters, door and record frames, glazed, planked and venetianed door and window shutters, ladders, lead light windows, tiles, commodes, pipes, pickaxes, powras, canvas hose, ceiling cloth, empty K. oil boxes with tins, jars, lanterns, cupboard, writing tables, chairs, benches, deal boxes, brass locks, cocks, pumps, C. I. pipes of sizes, scrap iron, W. I. troughs with privy pans, seats, measuring tapes, plotting scales, instrument boxes, colour boxes, waste paper, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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NOTICES.

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ESTATE RICHARD TURNER WINGATE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 ACT XXVII OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late RICHARD TURNER WINGATE, late in the Imperial Forest Service, who DIED at Ardmore, in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, on the 29th June 1868, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON of the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 17th June, 1899.

NOTICE.

MR. MUNCHERSHAH SORABJEE MEHTA having RETIRED from the FIRM of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., I, the remaining PARTNER of the FIRM, continue the business under the same style and designation.

HORMUSJEE MEHERWANJEE MEHTA.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th June, 1899.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 26th June, 1899, MIXED TRAINS CARRYING 3rd Class Passengers will run between POONA and MIRAJ, leaving Miraj at 19-45 and 8-38, and arriving Poona 9-55 and 20-40 respectively, and leaving Poona 7-35 and 22-10, and arriving Miraj 21-44 and 14-22 respectively.

The timings of the Mail Trains will remain unaltered.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 22nd June 1899.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 1-28m., 2-5a. Low water, 7-10m., 8-23a.
Third Criminal Sesssions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5, punctually.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla arrived in Bombay on the 22nd instant, and is putting up in the Great Western Hotel. His Highness has been accompanied by four followers.

A CORRECTION.—In our issue of the 31st ultimo, giving an account of the Queen's Birthday celebration at Indore, it is stated that Rai Nanuck Chand was present. The word "Rai" should have been "Lala" Nanuck Chand.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Verawa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Paramatta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 6th proximo.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Sunday morning, a Mahomedan coolie, named Kalock Giga, aged forty years, residing at Khoja Street, was washing his feet on the steps in the Victoria Dock. Suddenly his feet slipped and he fell into the sea. Fortunately he managed to get hold of the steps and called out for assistance. A policeman ran to his rescue and brought the man out of the water. He is now being treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

POSTAL BOX FOR LOCAL LETTERS.—In February last a special letter box was provided in the General Post Office for local letters, and though this is availed of by the public to some extent, two-thirds of the local letters are still posted in the Inland letter box. The local letter box is situated in the east end of the verandah of the General Post Office, and the public are again invited to use it for local letters, as such letters posted in the Inland letter box are liable to delay.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground between the Rovers and the 13th E. D. Royal Artillery from Colaba. Kick off at 5 30 p.m. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal—C. Howson; backs—G. Walton and T. C. Reynolds; half-backs—W. J. Smarden, F. Parker and J. Strong; forwards—W. B. Latta, G. B. Brokenshaw, R. M. Preston, W. Scrafton and F. A. Thomas; Reserve—D. Lyons and E. Perkins.

SUICIDE OF A MENDICANT.—On Sunday afternoon, the dead body of a mendicant woman, name unknown, aged about forty years, was found in a well on the Girgaum Road. The police had the body removed, which bore no marks of violence. An inquiry was had, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of the woman. It appears from the evidence adduced that deceased had been suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing for some years past. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

JASHAN CEREMONY.—The half-yearly jashan ceremony and feast of the Parsees of the Secretariat took place on Saturday. The proceedings were highly successful. Amongst those present were Mr. Assistant Secretary J. M. Antia, Messrs. R. B. Vakil, D. K. Nariman, K. A. Munshi, R. F. Gorvala, and Khan Bahadur M. K. Nariman. Toasts of Her Majesty, her representatives in India, and the Parsee officials of the Secretariat were drunk. A special toast was proposed to Mr. P. R. Kapadia, thanking him for the pains he had taken to bring about the meeting.

DAMAUN NEWS.—His Excellency Counsellor Pedro Jose Kuchembuck Villar, Governor of Damaun, who had gone on short leave for the benefit of his health, returned to Damaun, accompanied by Lady Kuchembuck Villar, at 4 p.m. on the 22nd instant, and assumed charge of his office.—The Hight Court of Goa has confirmed the sentence of six years' transportation to Africa, awarded by Mr. Francis Moniz, the Assistant District Judge of Damaun, to Pedro Aveline Continho, the Notary Public and Judge's clerk at Diu for tampering with records of the Nagar Haveli District Court while serving in the capacity of Clerk of the Court.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Soldiers in the Park	Monckton.
Overture	Sunlight and Shade	Parker.
Selection	H M S Pinafore	Sullivan.
Valse	Gross Stadtkinder	Fetras.
Selection	The Topsy-Turvy Hotel	Monckton.
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE IN THE BRAHMIN COMMUNITY.—On Saturday, at 5 p.m., a widow remarriage in the high caste Brahmin community was celebrated, under the auspices of Mr. Bhugwandas Madhavdas, at his Widow Remarriage Hall, in the presence of a large and influential gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Both the parties belong to the Vadadra Brahmin community of Guzerat, and come from a village, called Sarasvani, in the Mehmdabad Taluka, Kaira District. The widow, Bai Surajbai, aged twenty, was first married when nine years old, and lost her husband four years after. She is now remarried to one Joshi Mathur Ranchod, aged about twenty-five. The ceremony was performed according to the Hindu shastras by Brahmin priests. Among those present were to be seen the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Hormusji M. Chichgar, K. N. Kabraji, S. R. Bhandarkar, Daoji Odhaoji Chotanni, Lakhmidas Bhimji, and others.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY BULLOCK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of a Mahomedan mendicant, name unknown, aged about seventy years. The deceased had no fixed place of residence. On Thursday morning last, the mendicant was going along Hussain Khan Khaliffa Street, when he was knocked down by a runaway bullock. He sustained a bleeding wound on the left temple and abrasions on both his arms, legs and other parts of the body. When picked up by the police he was unconscious and bleeding from his nose. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the man died on Sunday. It appears that the bullock which knocked down the deceased was attached to a Municipal kutchra cart at Memonwada Road, for the purpose of taking the rubbish to the Municipal stables at the Arthur Crawford Markets. Just as the cart was being driven across Janjiker Street and entering Hussain Khalifa Lane, a labour cart came up from the opposite direction, making a great noise. This caused one of the bullocks of the kutchra cart to take fright and bolt. One of the wheels of the cart came in contact with a wooden post at the corner of the street. The driver attempted to pull up, but the reins broke, and one of the animals getting loose, ran away, and in its rapid career knocked down the deceased. The medical evidence went to show that the death was due to compression of the brain. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.—Our Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—Mr. T. D. Fry, the District Judge, sent round a circular to all the sub-judges acting under him asking their opinion as to what steps should be taken as regards the admission of new pleaders that are permitted by the High Court to practise in this district. They were also requested to state the number of pleaders working in their courts. Almost all the sub-judges replied that there was a sufficient number working under them and that their courts were almost over-crowded. Some seven years ago Mr. McCorkell, the late District Judge, was written to by the sub-judges of Dholka and Kapadvanj, that they badly wanted lawyers in their own courts. No lawyer from the city preferred those courts, and Mr. McCorkell was compelled to send the new lawyers, who asked for permission to practise, to those courts. The District lawyers had always to apply to the High Court for the cancellation of the order that they were directed to go to places which they did not like. The High Court, therefore, changed the wording of the sanads according to the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869, by adding the words "to the Court or Courts" granted by the District Judge. The circular of Mr. Fry was read out by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatram, the Firts Class Sub-Judge, to the lawyers of the city. The city lawyers assembled in their chamber, and finally came to the conclusion that the city was over-supplied with lawyers and that new additions were not wanted.—On the occasion of the six months' ceremony of the late Hon. Ranchorlal Chotalal, which took place last week, his son, Mr. Madhavlal, gave a grand feast to the Brahmins of Ahmedabad. It was called a mango-feast because mangoes formed the principal dish on the occasion. It was a preparation made of mango-juice, ghee and other aromatic spices, of course, together with other vegetable viands. Ten thousand Brahmins of all castes were present at the feast, and nearly Rs.15,000 was spent by the host. It is said that such a gathering of Brahmins never took place before in Ahmedabad and that nobody upto this time had given a mango-feast before to such a large body of Brahmins.—The summer vacation is over, and the schools, colleges and the courts of justice have opened since the 12th instant. They are doing the day's work now from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., instead of morning work, which they had been performing before the vacation.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

TWO LAKHS AND A HALF AS DAMAGES.

DHARAMSEY SUNDERDAS AND ANOTHER VS. PESTONJEE JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE.

THE plaintiffs, who carry on business as mill agents under the name of Muljee Jaitha and Co., prayed that the defendant might be decreed specifically to perform the agreement between them, and in particular to get the appointment of the plaintiffs as agents of the Berar Manufacturing Company, duly sanctioned and confirmed by the company; and that in the alternative, the defendant might be decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,56,500 as damages, with the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Cola, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that, by articles of agreement made on the 6th November 1897, between the defendant and the plaintiffs, after reciting that by virtue of articles of association of the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, it was provided that the firm of Jehangir Hormusjee and Co. should be the agents for a term of twenty-five years and should be entitled to the remuneration therein specified, and that with the sanction of a resolution of the shareholders, the agents should have full power to alienate and assign their appointment and commission and emoluments, it was agreed that, for the considerations therein mentioned, the defendant should assign to the plaintiffs the office of agents of the company with all the rights, benefits and emoluments derivable from it; and that the defendant should within six weeks from the date of the agreement get the appointment of the firm as agents, duly sanctioned and confirmed by the company. Plaintiffs had always been ready and willing to carry out the agreement, and had frequently requested the defendant to carry out the same on his part, but the defendant has failed and neglected to do so.

The defendant, in his written statement, said he agreed to assign to the plaintiffs the office of agents of the Berar Manufacturing Company and admitted that he had failed to procure the sanction of the company to the assignment. Such failure on his part was due to the absence of any agreement between the defendant and the company, a fact recited in the agreement itself, and the consequent inability of the defendant to claim as of right the benefit of the provisions of the memorandum and articles of association of the company in regard to the assignment of the office of Agent. Defendant denied that he was or is the sole surviving partner of the firm of Jehangir Hormusjee and Co. He submitted whether, under the circumstances, the agreement for the assignment of the agency of the Berar Manufacturing Company was not conditional upon the defendant being able to procure that company's sanction to the assignment of the office to the plaintiffs. The defendant denied that the last mentioned agreement was in any way connected with or conditional on the agreement in regard to the agency of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company. The two agreements were entirely distinct and the allegations in the plaint to the contrary were untrue. The defendant denied that the plaintiffs had suffered damage as in the plaint alleged.

Mr. Macphesson having raised issues in the suit,

Mr. Raikes, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, said it was a matter in which his clients looked upon the question of damages as being a secondary consideration, and one in which they hoped the court would order the defendant to perform his contract to the extent it was asked to be performed. The facts were as follows:—The defendant's father was Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Modi, who was the promoter and agent of several companies, and, among others, the Berar Manufacturing Company and the Southern India Spinning and Manufacturing Company with which the court was concerned in the present suit. The Southern India Company was incorporated on the 19th April, 1880, and the Berars Company on the 28th May, 1885. He was the agent of both these Companies up to the time of his death. His position in the Berar Company with which the court was immediately concerned under the suit, was set fourth in the fourth paragraph of the memorandum and articles of association of the company which Mr. Raikes read. Connsel, continuing, said the paragraph he had read provided for an agreement being entered into. As he understood the defence would be founded on the absence of that agreement. There was no doubt of the fact that so far as the plaintiffs were concerned there was no written agreement entered into. But it was also a fact that Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Modi was accepted by and acted as the agent of the company from its foundation down to the time of his death. For the purposes of the case it was quite immaterial whether such was the case or not. On the 24th March, 1897, Jehangir Hormusjee took the defendant Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee into partnership, and duly notified the fact that he had done so to the board of directors of the Berar Company. Since that time the defendant had been a partner in the firm. On the 10th May 1897, Jehangir Hormusjee died. On the latter's death the defendant became the sole partner in the firm of Jehangir Hormusjee and Co. The defendant apparently found it difficult to carry on the agencies of the two companies and became desirous of transferring them to some one else. He was desirous of getting rid of the management, but it would be seen from the agreement that while he shifted the labour he retained a portion of the commission. He let it be known that the agencies were in the market and entered into negotiations for the transfer of the Southern India Company. First of all he had wished to transfer both the Berar and Southren India Companies, the latter to Purshotum Naranji and Co., and the former to Ruttonjee Mulji. Nagotiations were entered into but those in regard to the Berar Company fell through. Those in regard to the Southern India Company went on with Purshotum Naranji and Co., and an agreement was almost arrived at, in fact, it was a disputed point between the parties as to whether an agreement had been arrived at or not. Before a final agreement was arrived at, a broker named Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, who had been examined as a witness *de bene esse*, suggested to the defendant that the plaintiff's firm might be willing to take up the agency. The plaintiffs firm then consisted of Dhuramsey Soonderas and Gordhundas Soonderdas, and carried on business under the well known name of Moolji Jetha and Co. They were the agents of several well-known and prosperous firms in Bombay. Accordingly, the defendant considered that they would be better people to transfer the agency to than Purshotum Munjee & Co. It was material to him that the persons he made the transfer to should be substantial people as the arrangement he had come to was that he was to retain a share of a commission, and if he had transferred to unsubstantial people and the mills had gone into liquidation he would have lost that share. Counsel said the broker mentioned the matter to the first plaintiffs, but unfortunately he had since died. The latter was disposed to entertain the idea, and negotiations ensued. Mr. Raikes said he was afraid there would be a contest between the parties as to what took place during those negotiations. There were two important meetings which took place, the one on the 27th October 1897, at Mr. Sett's bungalow. Mr. Sett was present together with the two plaintiffs, the defendant, and the latter's solicitor, Mr. Kola. What took place at that interview had been deposed to by Mr. Sett and would be told to the Court by the second plaintiff. Mr. Raikes said he would only mention the leading facts at that stage. A draft agreement with regard to the Southern India Agency was settled, and he believed it was the same ageement that was drawn up with Purshotum Naranji that was accepted with but few alterations. That agreement was initialled by the first plaintiff and the defendant and was witnessed by Mr. Kola. At the same place and before that agreement was initialled it was also agreed that the plaintiff should take over the Agency of the Berar Company. Mr. Raikes further said that his case was, that the negotiations with regard to the Berar Company were concluded on that date except so far as the number of shares the defendant was to retain in the company was concerned. It was part of the agreement that he was to retain certain shares so as to have a conducting interest in the company and assist the plaintiffs. He could not consent without consulting the other members of his family who were interested in the shares. The letters and draft of the Southern India transfer were given into the custody of Mr. Sorabjee Sett, the broker, for safe keeping. The parties met again on the 2nd November, at the same place, the people being present and also Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, the brother of the defendant, and a director of the Berar Company.

Mr. Justice Crowe: You have not mentioned any advance to the Berar Company.

Mr. Raikes; No, there was no advance to that company. Our case is that the Southern India Company was not a flourishing concern, and so was in need of money. The Berar Company was a flourishing concern and one which it would pay to take up. Counsel, continuing, said the defendant retained a six-anna share in the Southern India Company and a six and a-half-anna share in the Berar Company, so that his clients got ten annas in the Southern India and nine and a-half annas in the Berar Company. The Berar Company being a flourishing concern the plaintiffs were anxious to get the agency and they only took the Southern India Company on the condition that they were also given the Berar Agency.

Mr. Justice Crowe: You have not mentioned the number of shares that were to be retained in the Southern India Company.

Mr. Raikes: They are mentioned in a letter and are not in dispute. Counsel, continuing, said the only way in which the Southern India Company was now important was on the point as to whether its taking over was induced by a promise of the Berar Company's agency. It was on that understanding that the plaintiffs agreed to advance the Rs. 93,309 and had put themselves in the position of being forced to spend a sum of seven lakhs on the Southern India Company. They were prepared to prove they had incurred the latter expenditure.

Mr. Macpherson said the latter matter was entirely irrelevant unless the two agreements were proved.

Mr. Raikes said the final agreements in both companies were signed at the same time in Mr. Kola's office. He need not trouble his Lordship with the agreement relating to the Southern India Company. He then read the agreement of the Berar Company, in regard to which he said the plaintiffs made the claim for specific performance of the contract. That agreement had been admitted by the defendant, and it rested on him to show that he was not bound to perform his part of it, that was to say, that he should be ordered to get the plaintiffs' appointment as agents sanctioned by the company. In detailing the further history of the case, Mr. Raikes stated that on the 6th November two deeds were made, and the defendant then performed his part in regard to the Southern India Company, by writing to the directors and telling them that he proposed to transfer the agency and asked them to call a general meeting to sanction his doing so. The meeting was called, and the transfer sanctioned, and the plaintiffs were appointed agents. On the 8th November the plaintiffs paid the sum of Rs. 96,300 required to finance the Southern India Company, but after that the defendant apparently repented of the transfer of the Berar Company and thought it would be an excellent thing if he could lend the plaintiffs with the agency of the Southern India Company and retain the Berar Company for himself. As he took no steps to carry out his agreement in regard to the latter company, the plaintiffs wrote to him on the 15th January, 1899, asking him to take steps to get the agency transferred to them. Mr. Raikes then read and commented on the correspondence that had passed between the parties down to the time the suit was filed. He pointed out that the evidence of the broker and the second defendant would sufficiently refute the contentions of the defence in regard to the agreements. He was significant that they were both executed at the same time and place. The defendant might contend that there should not have been two argeements but only one, but the answer to that was that the agreements were in the same form. It would have made a clumsy document if they had both been put in tone as the amount of the commission, and the number of shares to be retained, in one case 175 and in the other 700, differed. Then there was a further difference as under the Southern India Co's articles it was a condition precedent to any one acting as an agent that he should have first entered into an agreement with the company. The defence might also probably rely upon the point that the Southern India draft was initialed on the 27th and the other on the 2nd November. The plaintiff's case was that the only item remaining unsettled on the former date was the question of the number of shares to be retained and the money. There was another reason why the defendant should be anxious to have the draft with regard to the Southern India Company initialled because it was on the 27th that he finally put an end to the negotiations that were going on between himself and Purshotam Narayanjee and Co. In regard to the Berar Company, counsel said it was immaterial whether the defendant had an agreement with the company or not as by the memorandum and articles of association he could only transfer the agency with the sanction of the shareholders at a general meeting. Even supposing he had an agreement he could not have made the transfer without sanction. Mr Raikes said the defendant could have obtained such sanction if he had wished, and the defendant and the plaintiff's with proxies and shares they held together had a majority of the votes. The court would therefore see it was only a question of taking formal steps to have detained the sanction, as he had the entire command of the board, which was composed entirely of his relatives or friends. Of course, if the defendant had came into court and said "I have tried to get sanction and have given notice and called a meeting, and have asked all my votes and influence to get the plaintiffs appointed agents, but have failed, "Then the matter would be a very different one. So far as the plaintiffs were aware he had not done a single act towards that end, although he had been ready enough to get them appointed agents to the other company. That being the case, connsel asked the court to give his clients a decree in the terms of the plaint. If that was done everything else would follow. Mr. Raikes said as to the question of damages he should put before the court figures showing the commission which the agents had received. He would ask the court in calculating the damages to multiply the amount of the commission for the time the agency stood. It was for a period of twenty five years of which eleven yet remain unexpired. He should ask for a calculation on thirteen years as the damages must be calculated from 1897. According to their calculations the damages exceeded the sum mentioned in the plaint and really amounted to Rs. 4,32,000.

Mr. Macpherson said it five-eighths was deducted from that amount on behalf of settlements by the defendant the demages would be found to work out at about the figures stated in the plaint.

Mr. Raikes said he had forgotten to make certain allowances, but the damage after that had been done would probably work out at between two and three lakhs. He asked not to be bound down to the figures in the plaint.

Mr. Macpherson: We do not wish to tie you down to figures.

Mr. Justice Crowe: In the fourth paragraph of the articles of association the remuneration of the agents is stated to be a quarter anna on all yarn and cloth manufactured and sold and two and a half per cent, on goods produced and not sold, and two and a half per cent. on other goods sold. In the agreement there is no reference to these three classes. It states the defendant is to retain 6 1-2 per cent.

Mr. Raikes: That is 6 1-2 annas on the total. Counsel, in conclusion, said that the only evidence he should call was that of the broker and the second plaintiff. The latter unfortunately knew very little about the negotiations, as the leading part in them was taken by his brother, now deceased.

Mr. Raikes then read the evidence of the broker taken on Commission and examined the second plaintiff during the afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 27.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhai—Nanu and H. Part heard.
410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nasurbhoy Currumsey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Valjee and others vs Vallivahoo Mansuklal—D and J.
641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.
195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.
537 97—Crawford B and Co—Oomar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishanker and K.
358-97—In person—Abdool Gaffoor Nizamudin Patel vs Cootboodin bin Amerodin Patel and others—J C Cama.
398-93—Little and Co—Noor Mohomed Peerbhoy and another vs Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damje and another—Payne G and S, and Thakurdas D C and H.
572-98—Ardeshir H and D—Gangjeebhoy Poonja vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

517-98—M L Shroff—Silark John Tellery and Co vs Professor Murtura.
711-98—Hiralal M and M—Mohomed Ayeb vs Hajee Miya Rahimbux Hajee Miya Abdur Rashid.
74-99—Wadia and G—Meghjee Gopall vs Fazalbhoy Rajanbhoy and others.
140-99—Little and Co—Toolseydas Samidas and others vs Khooshaldas Kalliandas.
165-99—Bicknell M and M—Girdhur Dulsookh and others vs Jaitha Chaturbhoy—F P Pavri.
227-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Meherally Moraj vs Lady Janbai and others—Muljee and R.
234-99—Smetham B and Noble—Gustav Behrens and others vs Furdoonjee Framjee.
235-99—Ardeshir H and D—Meherally Moraj vs Ebrahimbhoy Ludha Chotoo—Thakurdas D C and H.
233-99—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand and others vs Maneckjee Cowasjee Santok.
251-99—Matubai and J—Krishnadas Gordhandas and another vs The Hope Mills Ld.
255-99—Matubai and J—Chunilal Nagindas vs The Hope Mills Ld.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

24-99 and 700-98—Sorabjee and J—Bai Matubai vs Bai Kambai.
23-99—In person—Syed Mahomed bin Syed Ahmed vs Shamsoodin Amiroodin Choregay.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee Matubhai and J—Part heard.
37-99—Bicknell M and M—Gokhichand Rowchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kora Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
625-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Lavsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Faringdon Road, London, England.

CRICKET.

JOHN BRIGHT VS. HINDU DAIVADNYA.

A CRICKET match was played, on Sunday, between the John Bright C.C. and the Hindu Daivadnya C.C., which ended in a win for the Brights by 18 runs. The following are the full scores:—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Suntokjee, run out	5	b Kale	4
M Doctor, c and b Kale	0	c and b Chambre	20
B Doctor, b Karekar	4	not out	50
Irani, b Pitale	21	run out	36
Kanga b Kale	2	not out	3
Reporter, b Pitale	5	To bat.	
Cardmaster, b Kale	12		
Wadia, not out	9		
Mistry, b Karekar	2		
Vajifdar, b Kale	0		
Spencer, b Kale	0		
Extras	5	Extras	7
Total	65	Total	120

DAIVADNYA C. C.
1st Innings.

Pitale, c Reporter, b Mistry	0
Pole, b Mistry	6
Pal, b Mistry	3
Chambare, b Mistry	0
Pitale, b Doctor	0
Kale, c Wadia, b Doctor	7
Dhotre, c Doctor, b Mistry	0
Dhanvalker, b Mistry	0
Sathe, b Reporter	12
Karekar, run out	0
Aryamana, not out	12
Extras	7
Total	47

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

A match was played between the Islam Gymkhana and the Elphinstone College Gymkhana, on Saturday, on the Islam ground, resulting in a win for the fomer by four wickets and twenty-nine runs. Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.
1st Innings.

S F Mulla, c Somji, b A Tyabji	20
M R Parakh, c Salehbhoy, b Camrudin	0
P H Vakil, b Camrudin	2
J D Mody, c Sulaiman, b A Tyabji	4
G J Karaka, l-b-w b Camrudin	3
S H Daver, b A Tyabji	2
R D Kanga, b Camrudin	0
B F Mehta, st Somji, b A Tyabji	0
H E Cooper, b A Tyabji	0
R J Mody, not out	7
K Kuka, c and b Camrudin	1
Extras	3
Total	42

ISLAM GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

N Daood, c Kanga, b Kuka	3
R M Somjee, b Parakh	8
E Sulaiman, c Kuka	6
Md Arabi, c Mulla, b Kuka	3
A N Tyabji, not out	29
M Camrudin, c Mody	3
A Daood, b Mody	1
S C Tyabji, not out	17
D Rahimi	Did not bat.
B Salehbhoy	
Md Siddick	
Extras	1
Total	71

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line s s City of Venice, 2,229 tons, Captain F. Snow, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo, for Glasgow and Liverpool.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and Miss Monsley and 27 deck passengers.

THE s s Ethelhilda, 1,873 tons, Captain M Trowsdale, arrived here on the 24th inst., from Cardiff 25th June, with a cargo of coal. She met during the voyage ordinary monsoon weather

THE s s Feronia, 1,930 tons, Captain J C Bainbridge, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Colombo, 20th June, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Terrier, 1,008 tons, Captain G Kampjard, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Bangkok, (10 h May) with a cargo of timber and 4 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co. She had moderate monsoon during the voyage.

THE Hansa Line s s Rothenfels 1,864 tons, Captain Ziegenmeyer, which arrived on Sunday from Hamburg via Antwerp, brought a general cargo. Mr. Niemann as a passenger. During the voyage she experienced moderate south west monsoon. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain E Street, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 6th June, via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr E Kikabhoy, Lieut and Mrs Singer, Mr, Mrs and Master Fes, and 2 children.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Chusan s	Street	Shanghai, June 6.
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, June 24.

The steamer City of Venice, (Captain Snow, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday;—
Steamer Nankin, for China,
" Rothenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen via Kurachi

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—63 bales wool, N M Abdoola; 42 bales wool, Jina Valley; 30 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 30 bales wool, and 163 bales goat hair, Mahomed J Joomabhoy and Co; 812 cwt linseed, Poonja Jairam; 7 cwt curry powder, M Poonjajee and Sons; 2 bales piece goods, C Macdonald and Co; 130 bales wool, H A Mohomed; 50 bales wool, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 110 bales wool, H A M Oosman; 53 bales wool, T Hajee; 85 bales wool, H Mahomed; 65 bales wool, J Karra; 30 bales wool, R Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—14 bales hides, Bunnally Esmail; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4 cases brassware, L B Bhootwala; 25 bales skins, Ahmed Adulla and Co; 64 cwt massur, Poonja Jairam; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee E Boyce.

Shanghai s—5 bales woollen and cotton carpets, H S Lalljee and Co; 31 cwt assafoetida, M Framjee; 122 cwt assafoetida, M Jaffer; 48 cwt Indian condiments, D P Batha and Co; 45 cwt gum and 235 cwt olibanum, Abdoola Haji Mowjee and Co; 50 cwt dry ginger and 3 cwt cardamumseed, M H Meherally; 22 cwt hera dacan, K Bhimjee Sajan; 60 cwt deer horns, B and Sewjee.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—1,001 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, Poonja Jairam; 76 cwt rapeseed, Goolabrai Kedarmal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Zulu s—4,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy; 2,900 cwt wheat, Owen and Okell; 700 cwt myrabollams, Etjee Oomersey.

Mobile s 6,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 5,856 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt mowra seed Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

Baltazan s—1,291 cwt wheat, John Fachiri; 5,600 cwt wheat, 1,004 cwt linseed, and 6,140 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—367 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 660 bales cotton, 3,005 cwt crushed bones and 1,500 cwt jelly bones, Glade and Co; 3,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Parramatta s—12 chests opium, and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—700 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Feronia s—500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 700 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Sasson J David and Co; 250 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 20 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co; 100 bales cotton, the New Mofussil Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co; 200 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th June, 1899.

1. Until further orders there will be weekly lectures by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery, commencing to-day, (Tuesday), at the Corps Club, at 6-15 p.m.

2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 24th instant and posted to No. 3 sub-division, No. 2 Company;—No. 647 Gunner E R Waller.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	19	15	19	27	24	29	21	39
Monday, June 26th	0	45	0	36	0	54	0	07
Total	19	60	19	63	24	83	21	46
Total fall to June 26th, 1898	22	79	22	39	24	31	20	02
Total fall to June 26th, 1897	12	59	12	0[illegible]	13	50	13	79

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	33	28
24th June, 1899	1	72
Total	35	0

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	19	0
Saturday, June 24th 1899	0	15
Total	19	15
Total up to 24th June, 98	8	50
Total up to 24th June, 97	2	68

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·466	W	6	95·6	75·1	85	0·24	1·61	+0·2
Sirsa	29·468	SE	10	94·8	73·1	85	0·83	1·20	...
Delhi	29·469	W	3	82·2	78 0	87	0·66	2·26	−0 20
Agra	29·479	NW	7	82·0	78 4	[illegible]	0·07	3·01	+1·16
Cawnpore	29·480	W	3	84·3	77·1	93	1·06	4·51	
Allahabad	29·481	WSW	9	85·1	76 8	91	[illegible]	5·40	+1·19
Jhansi	29·509	W	4	81·6	77·1	87	1·08	5·37	+1·96
Jacobabad	29·392	E	4	115·1	86 0	68	...	0·00	−5·04
Karachi	29·451	WSW	17	[illegible]	84·	84	..	0·00	−0·42
Jeypore	29·510	SSE	3	84·0	76·9	[illegible]	..	2·05	+0·34
Ajmere	29·512	W	11	90·9	79·1	84	...	3·17	+1·51
Deesa	29·548	SW	27	97·6	79·5	76	0·02	1·09	−0·13
Ahmedabad	29 579	SW	6	94·2	79·1	80	0·02	3·57	
Bhuj	29·502	WSW	26	[illegible]	81·4	68	...	0·64	−1·06
Jamnagar	29·521	SSW	29	93·6	81·7	73	...	1·22	...
Rajkot	29·559	W	20	91·9	78·5	81	..	6·21	+2·42
Bhawnagar Para	29·578	SW	16	92·1	?	79	...	4·54	
Veraval	29·585	SW	25	85·1	81·3	86	...	3·88	+5·12
Neemuch	29·601	W	20	87·5	75·0	85	...	8·06	+1·16
Indore	29·649	Calm	6	79·8	71·6	96	0·26	6·16	−0·41
Saugor	29·586	W	9	80 7	73·1	91	0·65	5·23	−2·63
Jubbulpore	29·584	WSW	6	79·9	71·6	95	1·70	4·32	−0·45
Hoshangabad	?	SW	2	87·2	75·2	91	0 23	6·26	−2·42
Khandwa	29·667	Calm	7	87·2	75·1	86	0·04	2·51	−2·64
Raipur	29·609	SW	9	87·3	73·6	86	0 36	4·08	−2·96
Nagpur	29 611	WSW	13	90·2	74·1	80	0·10	3·94	−1·26
Amraoti	29·656	WSW	13	93·7	73·8	83	0·21	3·96	−0·16
Akola	29·661	SW	13	93 9	76·8	7	[illegible]	4·16	+8·34
Surat	[illegible]	SW	14	87·5	78·6	85	0·08	16·18	−0·93
Malegaon	29·655	WSW	16	89·4	74·1	84	...	8·08	+4·08
Bombay	[illegible]	W	16	86 8	77·9	92	[illegible]	20·05	+0·06
Poona	29·699	W	10	83·6	71 9	69	0·01	4·19	
Ahmednagar	29·702	WSW	19	86·9	71·5	75	...	4·73	...
Aurangabad	..	SW	19	87·3	70·2	92	0·05	4·72	...
Sholapur	29·728	SW	23	[illegible]	74 0	65	..	1·12	−3·36
Ratnagiri	29·746	W	11	86·4	77·9	76	0 42	28·26	+1·62
Belgaum	29·744	SW	30	74 8	68·5	88	0·13	9·42	+3·19
Goa	29·784	W	5	84·0	76·4	79	0·81	28·07	
Karwar	29·765	SW	10	81·2	[illegible]	74	0·64	25·33	−3·45
Mangalore	29·833	WSW	4	86·3	79·1	80	0·10	29 02	−1·30
Calicut	29·860	NE	6	86·7	73 6	9	0·49	36·59	+6·99
Cochin	29·866	ENE	..	86 5	74·2	84	0·65	24·78	+0·19
Bangalore	29·835	WSW	15	[illegible]	65 3	78	..	0·75	−2·18
Secunderabad	29 724	WSW	15	91·1	72·5	71	0·02	2·64	−1·42
Masulipatam	29·705	WNW	9	[illegible]	79·1	65	...	1·36	−3·44
Bellary	29·760	W	1	95·2	77·3	60	...	1·79	+0·25
Cuddapah	29·767		6	103·2	80·9	[illegible]	...	0 18	−3·43
Madras	29·744	W	8	101·5	80·5	49	...	[illegible]	−1·73
Coimbatore	29·803	W	5	91·9	71·1	60	...	0·5	−0·76
Trichinopoly	29·770	WSW	8	101·6	78 3	60	...	0·16	−1·17
Negapatam	29·763	W	13	100·5	78 9	[illegible]	...	0·27	−1·15
Colombo	29 861	WSW	13	86·0	78·5	79	0·02	[illegible]	+0·86
Aden	29·709	SSW	8	95·3	85·8	57	...	[illegible]	0·00

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J. J. H., 0·54 (21·41); G. T. H., 0·36 (20 68); St. G. H., 0·49 (20 98); C. P., 0·29 (20 03).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of brisk local rises at Lahore Sirsa, Jacobabad, Neemuch, Indore and Khandwa, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are very steep.

Winds remain practically unchanged, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj, 27 at Belgaum, 26 at Veraval, 24 at Sholapur, 22 at Masulipatam, Ahmednagar and Rajkot, and 20 at Bombay and Bangalore.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 19° in defect of the normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rájputána and Central India, and at Saugor Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Ráipur, and the minimum 5° to 9° in defect at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad and Jhánsi. The highest temperature in the shed was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Jubbulpore (1·70"), Jhansi (1·08"), Cawnpore (1·06") and Allahabad (1·05"); light to moderate showers at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, and a few drops at Secunderabad, Mangalore,, Aurangabad, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Agra, Poona and Colombo.

Strong westerly winds are blowing on the Bombay Coast and showery weather is likely to continue in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

MONDAY: The pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in the West Punjab and Sind, and has remained practically unchanged elsewhere. It now approximates closely to the normal. Winds are more westerly than usual over Rajputana, Deccan, and the Konkan. The temperature has fallen very rapidly in the Punjab and rapidly in the North Western Provinces and Chotah Nagpur. The rainfall has been general in North Eastern and Upper India, the Central Districts, Burmah, and Malabar and South Konkan coast, and ordinary monsoons condition prevail.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 25th June.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·671
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79·0
Dew Point	"	77·4
Relative humidity of Air		·819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·1
General Directions of wind*		SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	373
Fall of Rain		0·07
Total fall during month		19·31
" " year		21·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th		0·41

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	31,200	50	31,250
Or per mile of Railway	21	221	1	243
For previous 17 weeks of half year	52,743	4,00,753	2,161	4,55,657
Total for 18 weeks	55,743	4,31,953	2,211	4,89,907
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,349	32,164	42	35,555
Per mile of Ry do.	24	228	..	252
Total to corresponding date do.	47,012	4,60,048	2,612	5,09,702

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 1,305
Ditto to date .... " 19,795

REWARD Rs. 200.

LOST or STOLEN, on last Saturday night, at the Grand Hotel, between 8 and 10 p.m., a GOLD GIPSY RING, set with a big Ruby in the centre and with two 2¼ carrats Diamond on both sides of the Ruby, and with blue enamel stars round the stones and a certain inscription M. F. S. initials inside the ring in enamel.

Anybody returning the same to Room No. 15, or Manager, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Pier, will be rewarded the above sum.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
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WARDEN & CO.,
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS
DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES.
There is not a single instance of
LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS
FROM A
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.
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Departments of Our Business.
I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.
II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.
III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.
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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..........................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

WE append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	29,000	15,000	6,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	18,000	31,000	8,000
" " to Continent	41,000	15,000	122,00
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	81,79,000	81,37,000	65,89,000
" to U. K. "	32,96,000	34,06,000	23,78,000
" to Continent "	32,81,000	37,16,000	28,03,000
" Stock in the Ports "	5,70,000	3,8,000	207,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	33,00,000	27,01,120	20,95,000
" " of Surats	1,85,000	7,02,990	1,98,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	12,83,000	11,16,500	1,030,000
" London	4,000	3,000	5,000
American afloat	50,000	57,400	21,000
East Indian "	4,000	8,000	10,000
Total	13,46,000	11,84,900	10,36,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 11-32d.	3 7-16d.	4 1-8d.
" Good Bhownugger	2 24-32d.	3 31-32d.	3 15-32d.
Difference	1.-32d.	1-32d.	21-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,08,339
" " " Branches	"	"	4,62,610
Other	Dec.	"	23,00,849
Government Securities	"	"	44
Other authorised "	Unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	2,54,825
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	3,46,459
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,20,646
Cash	Dec.	"	14,64,538

A diminution in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week, of 14 1-2 lakhs, made it stand at 101 1-4 lakhs, as against some 115 3-4 lakhs at which it stood at the end of the week preceding. In Public Deposits there was an increment both at the Head Office and the Branches, amounting to 3 lakhs at the former, and 4 1-2 lakhs at the latter; but from Private Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of 23 lakhs. Loans increased by 2 1-2 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased decreased by 3 1-2 lakhs. The Balances with other Banks were 1 1-4 lakh greater.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet in tone The only purchases reported to-day have been some 1,000 bales on account of the mills, comprising 500 bales Bengal at Rs. 126 per candy, 200 Poolgaum at Rs. 135 1-2, 100 Samginned at Rs. 140, 100 Dhamangam at Rs. 127, 100 Dhulia at Rs. 125.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,013	bales.
Wheat	22,667	cwts.
Linseed	3 492	"
Rapeseed	8,343	"
Gingellyseed	729	"
Poppyseed	1,349	"
Rice	1,125	"

FREIGHTS.—A steamer is reported to be chartered at 17s. 6 d.; and business has been done to Antwerp at 17s. 6d.

EXCHANGE has again been steady at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level all day, with only a small business passing, and closed at same:—

Bank Bills on Demand..................1s. 4d. per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....................1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight........1s. 4 5-32d. "
Francs...............................1·09 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are firm at 100 3-4 and 100 13-16 for Cash and the Settlement, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents.; for Threes 93 3-4 is quoted.

SHARES.—Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 10 lower; Mofussil Press are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, and New Berar Rs. 10 less. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corp are Rs. 40 higher in the second issue. Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, have advanced Rs. 10; and Tapti-Valley have declined Rs. 2 1-2.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA & Co.'s Liverpool correspondent in a letter of the 9th June, writes on the state of their cotton market as under:—"The Manchester business continues very healthy and the spot sales here continue on a large scale, 89,000 bales having been sold during the past week. As a consequence big lines of hedges have to be covered day after day, and this keeps the market steady, in spite of the excellent crop news.

"On the continent the situation seems less favourable. Immense stocks of yarns have accumulated in Rhenish Prussia and are being offered everywhere at ruinous prices, thus seriously hampering spinners in Saxony, Bavaria, etc. In Austria spinners have combined to work short time, and consumption is stated as reduced by 1-6 for the next six months.

"New crop reports are altogether brilliant. All over the cotton Belt beneficial rains are falling when and where wanted, whilst the temperature keeps high and forcing. The young plant makes satisfactory progress; the alternate heat and rain renders it vigorous and more apt to withstand any adverse influence, for instance, prolonged drought, later on.

"The movement of the old crop, after a temporary falling-back, has again assumed larger proportions, the receipts so far this week being considerably in excess of last year. The statistical position is far from encouraging and with the largest visible supply on record at this time of the year the surplus at the end of the season is bound to be very considerable, even if the trade takings from now on remain large.

"Another gigantic crop, for which there is so far every prospect, would be a calamity to the cotton trade, as it would mean unsatisfactory prices to the farmer, dragging markets to the trade centres, and would spoil yarn and cloth prices to the spinners and manufacturers. It is, of course, far too early to venture a guess at the size of the next crop, the most critical time, July and August, being still before us, yet we cannot help thinking that with a continuance of the favourable crop news the threatened advent of another gigantic crop must sooner or later depress prices considerably, and therefore we advise selling now, after the recent advance.

"We could probably buy—

July-Aug.	single option	4	point premium,	double	8	pts. prem.
Aug.-Sept.	"	5	"	"	10	"
Sept.-Oct.	"	5½	"	"	11	"
Oct.-Nov.	"	6½	"	"	13	"
Nov.-Dec.	"	7½	"	"	15	"
Dec.-Jan.	"	8	"	"	16	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 24th June, as compared with the statement of 17th June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 17. Rs.	June 24. Rs.
Capital	100,00 000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	....	....
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,12,536	50,20,875
Do. do. at Branches	26,58,673	31,19,283
Other Deposits	311,30,178	293,23,329
Post Bills	7,984	7,984
Credits, undrawn	19,60,904	16,90,155
Rs.	590,68,275	572,67,626
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	105,77,816	105,77,772
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511	33,24,511
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	69,92,498	66,27,130
Loans do. do. do.	184,47,461	187,02,285
Bills Discounted and purchased	74,30,322	70,83,853
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	25,695	25,995
Bullion	....	....
Balances with other Banks	2,51,735	3,72,381
Cash	115,95,491	101,30,953
Rs.	590,68,275	572,67,626

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th June, 1899, as compared with the statement of 13th June, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	June 13. Rs.	A.	P.	June 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,18,71,063	10	3	2,21,70,302	15	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,51,76,204	12	3	5,43,75,140	13	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,67,995	10	1	7,59,311	7	2
Sundries	27,83,262	5	6	28,30,442	13	9
	10,92,03,526	6	3	10,92,35,198	1	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	95,66,560	0	0	1,01,24,912	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,06,635	8	0	76,41,240	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,90,92,336	2	9	1,85,78,854	1	2
Accounts of Credit do.	1,84,09,689	1	8	2,02,55,312	14	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,05,30,110	11	10	1,97,48,315	5	11
Balances with other Banks	5,87,019	8	6	7,50,634	5	2
Bullion	6,683	15	7	6,573	3	7
Dead Stock	13,19,610	3	9	13,20,346	8	5
Stamps	9,978	9	2	9,919	3	6
Sundries	16,12,460	11	5	16,13,085	12	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,04,94,259	8	6	1,08,86,769	3	9
Do. at Branches	1,97,57,852	5	1	1,82,98,174	15	9
Rs	10,29,03,526	6	3	10,92,35,198	1	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDRA.

DEATH.

ALLUM—June 26, at Pali Hill, Bandra, Cecil Ernest, infant son of Ernest F and Mary Allum, aged 7 months and 6 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BEGG—June 22, at Dahingeapur Tea Estate, Assam, the wife of R J Begg, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1899.

IN the current number of *Blackwood* a suggestive article on Wei-hai-Wei and its value as a naval station is contributed by a writer who discusses the question with an authority derived from full knowledge. He sustains the view that we have held from the beginning, that Wei-hai-Wei, far from strengthening our position in the remoter East, is an encumbrance and a danger. It is furthermore a challenge, which Russia has not been slow to accept. Her position at Pekin is to-day stronger, more in evidence, and less disputable than it was before we occupied that remote station. The truth is that finding it necessary to do something to satisfy the clamour of the noisy critics at home, Wei-hai-Wei was occupied without any clear idea of the use to which it was to be put. Lord Salisbury cynically declared that its occupation would give courage to the Chinese Government. To convert it into a first-class naval fortress would require an outlay of two or three millions sterling for fortifications, docks, breakwater, and barracks. The garrison, at the lowest estimate, should not be less than ten thousand good troops—a force none too large in view of the strength of the Russian Garrison at Port Arthur, ninety miles distant, which is fixed at 28,000 men. The initial expenditure, the cost of maintaining a large garrison thousands of miles from its nearest supports, and completely isolated from the rest of the Empire, decided the Government, after some months' deliberation, to give up the idea of converting this new acquisition into another Gibraltar. The intention now is to make it a second class naval station, with a small garrison—partly composed of Chinese levies—and trust to the superior strength of the British squadron in the vicinity to protect it against a *coup de main*. Russia in possessing herself of a lease of Port Arthur, made a better bargain than Great Britain did over the more southerly Chinese port. When Japan after receiving full payment of the war indemnity against which she held Wei-hai-Wei, vacated it, we took it over on a lease for thirty years, or "for as long as Russia continues to hold Port Arthur." This clause in the lease is held to "indicate a feebleness of purpose inconsistent with the fixed policy of a Great Power which possesses vast interests in China—interests which surpass those of all other nations combined." The writer in *Blackwood* considers that "the terms of both these leases must be regarded as somewhat ponderous diplomatic jokes," and he regrets that though the British joke is the more humorous, it is the less dignified of the two. It certainly does not look well that a great nation should "seize a slice of territory of a friendly Power, as a set-off against the seizure of another slice by a Power assumed to be unfriendly, and then say to the world, I shall hold this as long as Russia holds that." Great Britain, he somewhat scornfully says, having possession of Wei-hai-Wei, may hope to make use of it to keep Russia out of Pekin by making it the base for a squadron in the Chinese seas, outnumbering that of Russia, and may intend to erect batteries on the island. But up to now, beyond sending 150 marines out to guard it and the mainland, we have done little or nothing. On the other hand, Russia, even before she seized Port Arthur, had shipped guns, ammunition, and mountings for its fortification. Four months after leasing it, she had made it practically impregnable from the sea, and shortly after 16,000 Russian troops were in garrison there, rendering the land side fairly safe from intrusion. All this time she was making steady progress with her railway across Asia and absorbing Manchuria.

Great Britain has long enjoyed an almost complete monopoly of the trade of the Far East. It is not in the nature of things that other competitors should not hope for a share. *J'y suis, j'y reste*, is a very excellent device, but it is as well to remember that he who grasps all, may lose all. The writer in "Maga" recognises that "no sensible men (with the exception of the British China merchants) could imagine that other nations would not sooner or later strive to get for themselves a fair share of such a lucrative business." But it was natural that the British China merchants should take alarm when they found foreign nations invading the trade monopoly which they regarded as theirs of right, forgetting that they could hold their own against trade rivals if they would only wake up. Under the circumstances the British Minister at Pekin had a very difficult card to play. He was expected to uphold British interests against all the world, and the seizure of Port Arthur by the Russians took the Foreign Office by surprise. Members of the Government talked about keeping the door open even at the risk of war. A large squadron was assembled at Chefoo, seventy miles from Port Arthur, and the Admiral despatched two cruisers to the latter port. The general belief was that the British Government had made up its mind to turn the Russians out of Port Arthur by force. The Russian Ambassador requested an explanation of the British war vessels being at Port Arthur. The ships were withdrawn, and as a set-off, the Tsung-li-Yamen was compelled to cede Wei-hai-Wei under the anomalous conditions already mentioned. The Russians occupied Talienwan, as well as Port Arthur, both steps being taken in pursuance of a well-considered policy. Wei-hai-Wei was hurriedly occupied by the British Government, in order to frustrate that policy, and prevent Russia from acquiring a commanding influence over the Chinese Government at Pekin. Having fortified their new acquisitions and made them impregnable to attack from the sea, the Russians are pressing on the strategic railways. When their carefully laid plans are complete, they will be in a position to move their armies on Pekin by land. "How," asks the writer in *Blackwood*, "will the mere occupation of Wei-hai-Wei by the British, the presence there of a few hundred white troops, a few thousand British-drilled Chinese, and half-a-dozen first-class battleships riding in the roadstead, or cruising in the Gulf of Pechili hinder the Russians from marching on Pekin with a result which cannot for one moment be doubtful?" The answer is that it will do nothing of the kind. When Wei-hai-Wei was taken over, we pointed out that it was open to attack from the sea, by reason of the great width of the larger of its three entrances which gave easy access to an enemy by night or day and moreover exposed ships at anchor to the full force of the violent storms prevailing at certain periods of the year. The hills surrounding the bay on the land side placed Wei-hai-Wei at the mercy of the Japanese, who found no difficulty in occupying them and shelling the fortifications and the ships in the harbour. The Japanese torpedo boats gave the *coup de grace* to the Chinese iron-clads.

"Maga" describes the so-called harbour of Wei-hai-Wei as a shallow bay with only three safe berths for heavy ships during the winter months. Dredging is enlarging the area in which ships can be moored, and with a breakwater, costing one or two millions of money, the harbour, when deepened, would be a first-class shelter from the weather. It is not intended to go to that expense. Wei-hai-Wei is within four hours' steaming of Port Arthur, which is being converted into a first-class fortress, the small harbour being completely land-locked, and protected against torpedo or other attack from the sea. The northern port is an excellent shelter for torpedo boats or destroyers of the new Russian type—"a condition of affairs which would in time of war render the anchorage of Wei-hai-Wei untenable by an enemy's ships, no matter how strongly the island might be fortified." Wei-hai-Wei, in fact, without a harbour secure against torpedo attack, would be a dangerous trap for our ships in case of war with Russia. The British Admiral stationed there would find himself in a very difficult position. With an equal or even a somewhat superior force he would probably put to sea, hoping to fight a decisive battle, but the Russians unless there was time to bring up their ships from Vladivostock, so as to have a large preponderance of force, would remain secure in Port Arthur while harassing the British fleet with torpedo destroyers in Wei-hai-Wei harbour. They could when they pleased move upon Pekin from their military base. It is argued that our retreat now from Wei-hai-Wei might seem to be a confession of weakness. The same objection was urged against the abandonment of Port Hamilton. Our withdrawal from that distant and precarious position did not injure our prestige, any more than that of Russia was damaged by the withdrawal of her troops from Kuldja. The writer believes, indeed, that if Wei-hai-Wei be made a first-class naval fortress, we shall have something in our hands to strike an advantageous bargain when coming to a friendly agreement with Russia about China; but if this is to be done there is no time to lose, and the breakwater, to cost a million or two, should be commenced at once. The Government has decided, doubtless on financial, as well as on strategic grounds, not to take this course. They doubtless hold with the writer in *Blackwood* that a second class naval station, garrisoned chiefly by Chinese recruits, can be evacuated at any time without much trouble or regret.

THE grievances of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal, to which we referred yesterday, are accentuated in a letter just received from Mr. M. K. Ghandi, the champion of the rights of his fellow-countrymen, whose enterprise has carried them to South Africa. The grievances of the Uitlanders which have attracted world-wide attention, and which nowadays fill up columns of the leading newspapers, are, he submits, insignificant compared to those of the British Indians in the Transvaal as well as other parts of South Africa. Will it then, he asks, be asking too much of the sympathisers in England, and the Indian public, to give this very important matter—important because it affects the future of the whole of India so far as emigration outside India is concerned—their best attention? With Mr. Ghandi's letter comes a copy of a petition which British Indians in the South African Republic have addressed to Mr. Chamberlain, and a representation by Mr. John Frazer Parker, a Pretorian property-owner, who testifies to the good qualities of British Indian residents in the Transvaal. What has led the Indians to send in their latest memorial is the publication of two official notifications ordering their summary removal to locations, the effect of which has been to dislocate their trade and to give rise to general uneasiness. Indeed, they say the Indian community in the Transvaal knows no rest. The Government has the power to point out for sanitary purposes certain streets, wards, and locations for habitation "to persons belonging to one of the aboriginal races of Asia, including the so-called coolies, Arabs, Malays and Mahometan subjects of the Turkish empire." Mr. Parker's letter argues that for sanitary purposes no such measure as is to be put in force against Indians is at all necessary, and that in seeking to enforce the new orders the Transvaal Government is straining the provisions of the Act. His experience tells him that the Indians in the Transvaal are his best tenants. Not only do they pay the rents regularly, but they are unobtrusive, docile, and extremely well behaved, law-abiding, always willing and ready to conform to the laws of the country which they may go to. Apparently they improve by removal from the land of their birth, for, according to Mr. Parker, their habits are cleanly, and they keep their stores and dwelling places clean and neat, their court-yards comparing favourably with those of many Europeans, while their sobriety is proverbial. The charges of immorality and uncleanliness preferred against them, Mr. Parker unhesitatingly declared to be unfair. He is perhaps not altogether disinterested, since he has much house property which, after being vacated by British Indians, he may experience some difficulty in letting. But other evidence is quoted in the petition which cannot be deemed partial, and this is equally strong in their favour. Even at the time of the recent plague scare, it is shown that there was nothing of a serious nature to be found against them. It is not contended that there are no Indians in the Transvaal over whom sanitary supervision is unnecessary; but the memorialists do submit, without fear of contradiction, that a charge justifying the wholesale removal of Indians to a location cannot be brought home to them.

MANY dissensions have prevailed among the Liberals of East Edinburgh, and as these were of several years' standing they became more bitter with the approach of the bye-election consequent on the death of Dr. Wallace. It was a difficult matter, therefore, to choose a likely Liberal candidate. Many names were mentioned, including among others the Master of Elibank, Mr. Herbert Paul, ex-member for the South Division; Mr. McCrae, treasurer of the Edinburgh Liberal Association; Councillor Waterston, Edinburgh; and Mr. Edwin Adam, Advocate. It was somewhat difficult to find a candidate to give general satisfaction. There is a very strong party of moderate Liberals who are now strongly opposed to Home Rule, and there was some talk of trying to get an anti-Home Rule Radical. The Irish Nationalists, however, had something to say, for there is a fairly large Irish element in the electorate—much larger than in the South Division. Finally Mr. Treasurer McCrae, was fixed upon. Mr. Younger, who opposed the late Dr. Wallace at the last election, was chosen as the Unionist candidate. But Mr. McCrae gave him a more thorough beating than Dr. Wallace administered in 1896, the majority being 1,930 as against 449. Edinburgh is rampantly radical just now.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden, at 10 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

AT the meeting of the Faculty of Arts, held last evening, Professor Macmillan was elected a Syndic in place of Principal Hathornthwaite.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 3rd June 1899, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 7,10,879 maunds and Rs. 1,23,274 in the earnings.

THERE was only one case of cholera and no deaths in Karachi on the 22nd.

CAPTAIN ROOSE-KEPPEL, on special duty in the Kurram, proceeds on three months' leave from 1st July; Mr. S. Waterfield, Commanding the Peshawar Border Military Police, acting for him.

THE appointment of Mr. C. Bevan-Petman as Junior Government Advocate *sub pro tem* is gazetted. The question of the change of title to that of Assistant Legal Remembrancer and the exact definition of the duties of the office are still under final consideration.

A SUGGESTION which has been made to establish a sanitarium for Europeans at Simla, on the same lines as the Eden Institution at Darjeeling, is likely to be seriously considered. If accepted, it will place the present Ripon Hospital entirely at the disposal of the native community, the purpose for which it was originally intended, and for which it is now much needed.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence was received in Calcutta on Saturday afternoon by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., of the death by drowning of Captain Blott, master of the steamer Muttra, Mr. Bull, the chief engineer, and the 3rd Officer of the vessel, in the river Chinde, on the South-East Coast of Africa. The vessel was at the time embarking troops in the port of Chinde, when a boat containing Captain Blott and the other two officers capsized, resulting in the drowning of these three officers.

THE business of most general interest, and certainly not of the least importance, at Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council in Simla was the introduction of the Bill to legalise the registration of Indian securities in London. The measure, as we have already said, will remove a serious obstacle to the free transfer of Indian securities in London, and so far forth will tend to attract British investors; that is, always provided fixity of change is previously guaranteed. The celerity with which this Bill has been prepared and brought before Council is, as Mr. Allan Arthur said, creditable to all concerned.

THE royal game of chess flourishes in Patiala as is shown by the creditable result at the recent annual tournament of the Simla Chess Club. Mr. Rajababu, aide-de-camp to his Highness the Maharaja, achieved the honour of first place in the tournament with 27 wins to his credit out of 28 games played, a very fine performance for an amateur player. The Indian player, though unused to the English style, showed great originality in his play. Another new cup is now added to the glory of Patiala, in the only chess tournament for which Patiala has ever entered. Chess, however, is the national game of the East, and is practised as a recreation, as well as a part of a polite education.

THE Consulting Engineer to the Government of India proposes to hold a meeting at Calcutta on the 14th July to consider the question of the best means by which the Bengal-Nagpur Railway may be afforded access to the Jherreah coal fields, having regard to the interests of the public, the mine owners, and the East India and Bengal-Nagpur Railways concerned. The Indian Mining Association will be invited to depute two of its members to specially represent the Jherreah coal interest, and the Consulting Engineer requests the Chamber of Commerce to nominate two of its own members to represent commercial interests generally at the meeting. The Chamber has been circularised with a view to the nomination of two members.

IN the steps taken to provide for the work in the Secretariat during the temporary deputation of Mr. Hammick, late Inspector-General of Police, to Tinnevelly in connection with the caste riots in that district, observes the "Pioneer," one seems to perceive an attempt on the part of the Madras Government to deal with the evil of the frequent transfer of public officials. Mr. Hammick was Plague Commissioner for Madras, and when that special appointment was abolished he was drafted into the Secretariat to do duty in the Legislative, Local Fund and Municipal departments during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave It is believed that Mr. Hammick will be away in Tinnevelly for the best part of a month, and as it seemed undesirable to unsettle other existing arrangements His Excellency the Governor invited Mr C. I. Weir, Collector of the Nilgiris, to the Secretariat for that brief period, leaving the duties of his office in Ootacamund to the Head Assistant Collector of the Nilgiris, who does not seem to be burdened with too much to do.

THE news of the knighthood of Judge Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, was received with the greatest enthusiasm at Cardigan, writes a South Wales paper, the church bells ringing merry peals and other demonstrations of rejoicing taking place. Sir L. H. Jenkins is a Welshman to the backbone, and, as a "Cardigan boy," he is universally esteemed. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. Richard David Jenkins, of Cilbronau, Cardiganshire, and Pantirion, Pembrokeshire, his mother being a daughter of Mr. Thomas Lewis, surgeon, R. N., and Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. Hugh Davies, banker, of Machynlleth. Mr. Richard Jenkins was thirteen times mayor of Cardigan, and, through him, Sir L. H. Jenkins claims direct descent from Elystan Glodrydd, through Sir Griffith of Elidur Goch. Trefasser, in the parish of Llanwrda, Pembrokeshire, the property of the late Mr. Jenkins, is said to have been the birth-place of Asser Menetvensis, the friend and biographer of King Alfred. It is expected Sir Lawrence will visit this country during the autumn

THE directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China having decided some time ago to erect a new bank in a more suitable and healthier locality than where they are at present, purchased the fine site opposite the Queen's statue, between the Scotch High School and the Oriental Life Assurance Building, from Government, and commissioned Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. I. E., &c., the well-known architect of this city, to prepare designs for the building. These designs, we need hardly say, have recently been approved by Government, and the building will be commenced as soon as the heavy rains are over, or about the end of August. The building will be in the classic-Renaissance style of architecture, the most suitable style for a bank. The cost will be approximately four and a-half to four and three-quarter lakhs of rupees, and we venture to predict from what we hear of the design, that the building, when completed, will be one of the finest in India, and will give Bombay another monument of British enterprise. We hope shortly to give a full description of the design.

THE Madras Court of Wards had 45 estates under its management at the beginning of the past year. Five of these were surrendered during the course of the year; but as two were taken on, the actual number left under management was 42. The total revenue demand for these estates amounted to 26 1-4 lakhs of rupees, of which 21 1-2 lakhs were realised, and, after all expenditure had been met, there was a balance in hand of 4 2-3 lakhs. The cost of establishments and commission for the Court Wards amounted to 11·6 per cent. of the receipts as against 13·5 per cent. during the previous year. Six of the minors under the control of the Court of Wards were receiving instruction from a European tutor at Madras; and two of these are officially reported to have learnt to "play tennis fairly," while one learnt to ride. Five of these pupils, with their European tutor, were during the course of the year sent for a tour through Northern India; and this system of making minor wards travel during their course of tuition is, it is understood, to be regularly followed, when possible. Several other minor wards were under native tuition, and some of them were qualifying for various local examinations. Favourable accounts were also received of some of the female wards under tuition, and the momentous question of engaging a governess for one of these was occupying the serious attention of the authorities when the year closed.

A CORRESPONDENT is informed that on the reassembling of Parliament a most determined effort is to be made to prevent the erection of the Cromwell statue. Mr. Redmond and his friends are as inexorable as ever. and will resist the proposal with the utmost vehemence. As usual, they will have the support of many Irish members who do not act with them politically. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, for instance, has always been hostile to the special honouring of the Protector, and, indeed, one can hardly be surprised that his memory should at least have excited only limited enthusiasm among Irishmen. Quite a number of members, of whom Lord Hugh Cecil will be one, had decided to give their warm support to any opposition that may arise.

SOME little surprise may be occasioned, writes a military correspondent, by the announcement that Lord and Lady Wolseley have accepted the offer of apartments in Hampton Court Palace. As a matter of fact, Her Majesty's gracious offer is in every way a most timely and appropriate one. It is no secret that Lord Wolseley is by no means a rich man, and when his tenure of the Chiefship comes to an end his retired pay would certainly be insufficient to worthily support the dignity of his position as a Peer and an ex-Commander-in-Chief. Lord Wolseley suffers heavily by not being provided with an official residence. His pay as Commander-in-Chief, inclusive of all allowance except travelling, is £4,500 a year, and when the cost of living in London and keeping up such a position as that which Lord Wolseley occupies is taken into account, it will be understood that, even with free quarters, the income would not allow any serious margin for saving.

RACE hatred in the Southern States seems to be stronger than patriotism. A reception to the cruiser New Orleans had been arranged to be given on the 25th inst. at the city from which the vessel takes its name. The programme included the presentation of a service of silver plate to the officers' mess, and a banquet to the officers and crew. There is a large proportion of negroes among the cruiser's crew, and the committee which has the management of the fete, learning this, asked the captain of the New Orleans to allow the coloured sailors to be banqueted separately on the ground that it would not be possible for negroes and whites to dine together. The captain, however, refused his consent, informing the committee that there was no colour line in the navy. The committee could not bring itself to take this patriotic view, and forthwith reduced the scope of the reception making it a most perfunctory affair. They will invite no guests to meet negroes, and consequently the ship's crew will dine alone, and no address will be presented, or any speeches made.

A LOWESTOFT correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" writes:—The irresistible encroachment of the sea has necessitated the removal of the Lowestoft Low Lighthouse from its present position to 250 feet further inland. The public will consequently soon have the rare opportunity of witnessing the removal of a lighthouse bodily by rail; not, however, in the impressive style depicted the other day by a contemporary, with two powerful locomotives hauling it along. The lighthouse will be moved on eight wheels running on railway metals, and pushed to its new station entirely by "jacks." It is a difficult and necessarily very slow operation, the greatest care having to be taken to prevent any damage being done to the expensive and delicate lighthouse lenses. The whole work of removal is expected to occupy about a fortnight, and the light and fog siren will be kept going as usual from start to finish, the gas and telephone being connected throughout. The lighthouse is an iron structure, weighing 120 tons. It has already been moved twice—about 600 feet in all.

APPARENTLY as a reply to the many attacks that have been made recently upon the Franch Army, General Tricoche surveys in the "France Militaire" the progress it has made. The disaster of 1870 was due, he says, neither to the faults of generals, to ignorance of geography, to the Prussian schoolmaster, nor to many other causes that have been allaged, but solely to blind self-confidence. He remembers, when Marshal Niel was directing garrison manœuvres at Toulouse in 1861, to have heard a general, asked what he would do in a particular case, reply that he would be guided by circumstances. Now all is changed. The organisation is good, or even perfect, and the effective is sufficient though a larger force "de la premiere heure" is necessary. The quality of the men is also excellent but there must be no concession to those who demand a reduced period of service, and the armament of the troops is equal to that of any other Power. He has no fault to find with the officers, though he considers that it would be an advantage to increase the number of those promoted by selection. Never have the officers of the active Army been so "remarquables," as they are to-day, but still, while science is not neglected, particular regard should be paid to character. The utmost importanc should be attached to knowledge of the regulations, because upon that depends the unity of doctrine that is talked about so much. It is here that the manœuvres have their value, and General Tricoche recognises that this value grows greater year by year. In short, his survey of the situation should be very comfortable to his countrymen who read it.

THE naval warrant officers' monthly journal returns very seriously to the project of how to secure a direct representative of the lower deck in Parliamen. By lower deck the journal seems to mean warrant and pretty officers, although it is always in this larger sense that the claims of the warrant officers are put forward. The editor considers it practical for the warrant, chief, and petty officers of Portsmouth to secure the election of one representative of the borough who should be pledged to support the various reforms or changes advocated by these electors. "We do not want a Labour member," says the editor, and this is some thing to be grateful for, at least; but the warrant officers do not want to support their M. P., they are merely disposed to pay his election expenses. These terms may not be considered good enough by the kind of candidate that would be willing to act as their puppet in Parliament. It is quite true that the present representatives of the naval ports are dockyard rather than naval representatives. Sir John Baker, Mr. Clough, and Mr. Kearley are all examples in point, although they now and again display interest in a lower-deck grievance. It seems to us doubtful, apart from any utility in the scheme, whether the votes of the warrant and petty officers at any of the parts would suffice to ensure the election of a representative of the lower deck. Such a candidate would obtain no support from the dockyard voters, and but little from the gentry, professional men, or officers of the borough. Much preferable would it be to our mind if some popular naval officer would offer himself for election at each of the naval ports; but this, of course, would not suit the warrant officers.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

CARTRIDGES AND LOADED SHELL.

BRITAIN AVERSE TO WAR.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The steamship Tantallon Castle, which sailed last week for the Cape, took one hundred tons of cartridges and loaded shell.

Four companies of Infantry, mentioned in the message of 23rd instant as the number of troops under orders for the Cape, will sail on 8th July, and two officers and seventy-five men of the Army Service Corps have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Cape.

The Right Hon'ble J. Lloyd Wharton, member for Ripon division of Yorkshire, speaking at Wensleydale, said he knew that the Government were most averse to war, but they must meet stubborness with stubborness, and there might come the arbitrament of war.

REPORTED MEDIATION AND CONCESSIONS.

JUNE 25.

Various reports are current pointing to active mediation on the Transvaal question on the part of Cape Africander leaders and Orange Free State politicians.

It is reported that President Kruger is submitting to Sir Alfred Milner a proposal granting the franchise to Uitlanders after six years' residence with retrospective effect and the abolition of the present naturalization clause.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

ARRIVALS IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

Amongst the recent arrivals is Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Neville, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras Command, who is here on short leave.

WEEKLY PLAGUE RETURNS.

Plague returns for the week ending last Saturday show a further small increase in the Bombay Presidency outside Bombay city, and decrease everywhere else, except in the Madras Presidency, where a slight recrudescence has occurred.

The total plague mortality was 470, against 505 in the previous week. Bombay city had 43 deaths, Karachi one, Bombay Presidency 391, Madras Presidency 5, the Punjab one, Mysore State 14, Hyderabad State 10, Calcutta four, and Howrah one death.

RETIREMENT.

Captain Iremonger, Durham Light Infantry, is permitted to retire on gratuity.

FRONTIER NEWS.

THE WAZIRIS MISCHIEVOUS.

RAIDING AND WIRE-CUTTING.

Yet another raid into Afghan territory is reported, the Waziris, on the 23rd instant, having carried off fifteen women and children, belonging to Malik Pira Gul's village, in Khost. Particulars have not yet been received.

Telegraph wire near Kuchbaz, in the Zhob, was cut on the 22nd instant, and 200 feet carried off. On the Thanadar of the Mogal Kot, with some levy sowars, and line riders, going to repair the line, they were fired on, and had to retire. The offenders are believed to be Waziris, who are still hiding in the neighbouring hills.

The Thanadar has again gone to the spot with men of the Zhob Levy Corps and some local levies.

NEWS FROM PALITANA.

BIRTH OF A MORVI PRINCE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

PALITANA, JUNE 26.

The Nandodwalla Rani Sahib of Prince Lakhdhirji heir-apparent of Morvi, who is here, having given birth to a son, at about 8-20 a.m., a salute of eleven guns was fired to mark the joyful event; while sweetmeats were distributed to the poor and the children of the town by his Highness Sir Mansinghji, K.C.S.I. In the evening, at 6 o'clock, a kacheri was held in the Durbar Hall, and was attended by the State officials and the elite of the town. To-morrow the schools and public offices will be closed by order of his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

THE SIGNALLERS' STRIKE.

MASS MEETING AT SANGAMNER.

SANGAMNER, JUNE 25.

A meeting of the inhabitants and leading merchants was held here, yesterday evening, Mr. Balvant Raghunath Belapurkar, a prominent saokar, presiding. Resolutions expressing entire sympathy with the signallers for their hardships and deep regret at the G. I. P. Ry. Company's unyielding attitude towards them were unanimously passed, a subscription list being opened for their relief. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 24.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Vindobona, from Japan to Trieste, sailed this afternoon for Bombay.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The same Company's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Japan to Trieste arrived this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer R. Rubattino, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 7-16
Bar Silver	27 13-16

The sum of about £50,000, has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

CASE REFERRED TO THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

POONA, JUNE 26.

In the Sessions Court, to-day, one Haidashah was charged with committing robbery at St. Mary's School, last December.

Captain Edwards, of the 2nd Grenadiers, deposed to finding stolen property in accused's box before the regiment left Poona.

Miss Walters identified the accused, who had threatened her with a knife.

Accused retracted his confession.

The Jury gave the accused the benefit of the doubt, and acquitted him. The Judge, however, differed from the Jury, and referred the case to the Bombay High Court.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

Plague is slightly increasing in the Cantonment. Two fresh cases occurred in the lines amongst the 1st Bombay Lancers. The whole of the regiment was advised to be inoculated against plague. The men came voluntarily to submit to the operation in great numbers, 270 being inoculated up to date.

CRICKET NEWS.

CAPT. GREIG ELECTED CAPTAIN FOR THE SEASON.

The annual meeting of cricketers was held in the Gymkhana, this evening, to elect the captain for the present season. Captain Greig was unanimously elected, with power to select the Presidency eleven composed of Captain Usborne, Lieutenant Bond, and Major Beresford.

A discussion having arisen as to the housing of the visiting teams, Mr. Tom le Mesurier, the chairman of the meeting, proposed that a circular be sent round asking members how many visitors they could accommodate.

FLOODING OF THE IRRAWADY.

SEVERAL DISTRICTS SUBMERGED, AND MANY HOUSES WASHED AWAY.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

RANGOON, JUNE 26.

Abnormal high floods have occurred in the upper reaches of the Irrawady. The town of Myitkyina is partly submerged, the water being breast high. Several outlying districts have been completely submerged, and many houses washed away.

The Railway line near the station has been breached, and engines are unable to leave the shed; while extensive damage has been done to cultivators along the river bank.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court which commences this morning. There are in all eight cases committed, in which are implicated twelve prisoners, eight of whom are Hindus, two Mahomedans, one Parsee, and one European. Three of the cases have been committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, two by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, two by Mr. P. H. Dastur, and one by Mr. S. B. Spencer. Two of the cases are the "Gurakhi" sedition cases; two are of using as genuine forged hundees; one of doing a rash and negligent act on the B. B. & C. I. Railway; one of voluntarily causing greivous hurt; one of housebreaking by night; and one of theft. The following is a summary of the cases committed for trial:—

1. Noormahomed Lookman, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton in April last, for the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
2. Govind Kanu and Jairam Bhawoo, alias Govind Mathura, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton for house breaking by night and theft in a building.
3. Ellihibux Madarbux, alias Budoro Pirajee, committed by Mr S. B. Spencer, for theft in a building used for the custody of property.
4. Joseph Dolbin, a European, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for causing death by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.
5. Mohanlal Kishonlal, a Marwaree, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for aiding and abetting the offence of using as genuine a forged document, knowing the same to be forged.
6. Luxmon Narayen Joshi, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, for exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.
7. Venayek Narayen Bhate, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater for exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.
8. Maneklal Ghellabhai, Bapujee Dhunjibhoy Banajee, Chotalal Harjivan, and Jivan Mahadu, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, for using as genuine forged documents, knowing the same to be forged.

A GANG OF SWINDLERS AT WORK.

A BORAH CHEATED OF RS. 700.

ON Friday last, one Moosaji Mengalji, a Borah tinsmith, residing at Phool Gully, Bhendy Bazar Road, was cheated of Rs. 700 by a gang of swindlers under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It appears that one Gungaram Raghoo, a resident of Karawata, wanted to dispose of ornaments, said to be worth Rs. 1,500, which he said he had found in certain houses at Cutch Mandvie, while employed there on plague duty. The complainant Borah came out as a buyer, and the bargain was struck at Rs. 700. On the day in question the Borah left his house, taking with him Rs. 700 to effect the purchase of the jewellery. He met Gungaram in a house in Khetwady, 6th Lane, where the transaction, according to the previous arrangement, was to take place. The complainant paid the money to Gungaram, and the latter handed him a box, supposed to contain the jewellery. Just then four or five men rushed into the room and caught hold of the complainant and held him fast until Gungaram and one Saidoo, who was also in the room, made off with the money and the jewellery box. After Gungaram and Saidoo had run away, the others followed them, pursued by the Borah, who called out "thief, thief." The complainant caught Gungaram on the road, when the latter immediately made over to him a red handkerchief, supposed to contain the currency notes. The handkerchief was at once opened, and the Borah to his surprise found it to contain a roll of black paper to the size of currency notes. Gungaram was then given in police custody, and five of the conspirators were subsequently arrested. The matter is being vigorously investigated, and an active search is being made for Saidoo and his mistress, Khatiza, who have absconded from their house in Khetwady, 3rd Lane.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, the six accused were charged by Superintendent McDermott before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with cheating Moosaji Mungal in respect of Rs. 700. Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Velinker, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

On the case being called on by the Magistrate, Mr. McDermott said that he had been instructed by the Commissioner of Police to further charge the accused with dacoity.

The Magistrate granted the application, remarking that he would be guided by the evidence only.

The case was then remanded to enable the police to make further inquiries.

THE MALDIVIAN AMBASSADORS.

M. H. S. MARATHON TO MAKE SOME ENQUIRIES.

THE Ceylon paper of Wednesday last says:—H. M. S. Marathon will leave to-morrow morning for Male, the capital of the Maldives, and will take away Mahammed Didi Effendi, Prime Minister of the Maldive Islands, Hassan Didi, and Ali Didi—the three ambassadors, who arrived recently on a special mission to H. E. the Lieut.-Governor—and their suite. Mahammed Didi's health is such that he is anxious to get back as soon as possible, and it was for that reason that the captain of the Marathon has consented to take the party as his guests. Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjie, who has been appointed *pro tem* as Private Secretary to H. H. the Sultan of the Maldive Islands, will follow later.

Owing to the ill-health of the Prime Minister and the climate not agreeing with the ambassadors, their visit had to be curtailed a great deal.

We also learn that the captain of the Marathon has been specially deputed by H.E. the Lieut.-Governor to enquire into certain matters connected with Maldivian affairs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

THE MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS.

RUSSIAN REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

SOME of the details of the annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association which have this week reached this side of the Atlantic are the more interesting just now because of the remarks made by Sir John Jenkins at the meeting of the British Iron Trade Association in London on Wednesday. Many of the statistics relating to last year's American output of iron and steel have already been published; but the compiler of the report, Mr. James M. Swank, who has carried on the statistical work for this particular branch of American industry for mnay years past, makes some comments upon them which help to elucidate the position and prospects, and deserve attention as those of an authority of long experience. He points out that last year more pig iron, more Bessemer and more open-hearth steel, more rolled wire rods, more steel for structural purposes, more plates and sheets were made in the United States than in any previous year. Considering the falling off in new railway construction in the United States in recent years, it is a little remarkable to find also that more steel rails were produced there last year than in any previous year, with the single exception of 1887. It must, however, be remembered that in former years of extensive railway building in America the requirements of this nature were largely supplied from this country; with the decline of such exports to the United States, and the constantly increasing demand for renewals which is an inevitable consequence of a former vast extension of railways and a continual growth though in a diminished ratio, an increased home consumption of American steel rails might be easily accounted for. According to Mr. Swank, the growth in the American output of iron and steel of all kinds has been also very largely due to the expansion of the export trade. Sir John Jenkins's remarks on the low cost of production of American iron and steel are in harmony with the statements of Mr. Swank, who attributes the remarkable increase of the exports of this class of productions from the United States last year to the lowness of prices combined with excellence of quality. The total declared value of the American exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof last year was 82,771,550 dols, as against 62,737,250 dols. for the calendar year 1897 and 48,670,218 dols for 1896. There was thus, it is pointed out, an increase of 70 per cent. in two years, and this large percentage, it must be noted, was not on an insignificant amount, the sterling equivalent of the total for 1896 being £9,734,000 and for 1898 £16,554,000. These figures do not include agricultural implements, which were last year exported to the value of 9,073,384 dols. (£1,815,000), as against 5,302,897 dols. (£1,060,000) in 1897 and 4,612,729 dols. (£930,000) in 1896. The exports of iron and steel from Great Britain last year, exclusive of machinery and millwork, were valued at £22,640,000, and including machinery and millwork of all kinds at £41,0 0,000, in round figures. Meanwhile American imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof have, of course, greatly declined, the total value last year being 12,473,637 dols. (£2,500,000), as against 13,836,204 dols. (£2,767,000) in 1897, 19,462,561 dols. (£3,890,000) in 1896, and 25,772,136 dols, (£5,154.000) in 1895. For a period of twenty-four years prior to 1895 the value of American imports of this class averaged 42,826,681 dlos., or £8,565,000, per annum, and in the year 1880 alone, they reached a total of 80,443,362 dols., or £16,090,000.

Practically, last year, Mr. Swank argues, the United States sold to Great Britain at least as much iron and steel and manufactures thereof as Great Britain sold to the United States; indeed, he claims that, carefully estimated, the credit balance was in favour of the United States, the imports from Great Britain being valued at dols. 8,369,866 and the exports thither at dols. 12,752,016. The chief illustrations of American progress as an exporter of engineering work, which have been much discussed on this side of the Atlantic recently, are referred to, and may be enumerated. They are the contracts for sixty locomotives for the Midland and Great Northern Railways, the steel bridge for the Atbara river, numerous orders for steel rails and locomotives for India and Australia—the Baldwin Locomotive Works are at present engaged on an order for forty-five locomotives for India,—and the steel bridge to cross the Gokteik Gorge as part of Mr. Sheriff's Mandalay and Kunlon Ferry Railway, which will have the distinction of being the highest bridge in the world, and the construction of which has been entrusted to the Pensylvania Steel Company. Orders for twelve steel railway bridges have also been received by the Phœnix Bridge Company, of Phœnixville, Pensylvania, from the Russian Government. It is admitted, however, that these contracts do not necessarily demonstrate the economic superiority of the American works to which these orders have gone; on the contrary, it is hinted that they may prove only sporadic cases. The dispute in the engineering trades in this country and the Welsh coal strike are regarded as direct causes of the transfer of orders to the United States in so far as they led to an accumulation of unfinished orders in this country which made impossible the execution of new orders with the promptness considered imperative. The lowness of prices in the United States, the long-continued depression of trade, and the fact that the development of the various branches of the industry had, with the cessation of speculative railway building exceeded the structural requirements for the time being, resulted in the American works being in a specially favourable position for taking overflow contracts from outside producing markets. There has been no serious strike in the American iron trade, whilst very few strikes of any dimensions have occurred since 1892. Wages have been advanced since February, as a consequence of the rise of iron and steel prices about 10 per cent., and according to Mr. Swank so good an understanding now exists between the large companies and their workmen that no serious labour trouble in the American iron and steel trade is again likely to occur.

Even if we are, however, to assume that the hold which the United States iron and steel manufacturers and engineers have lately apparently obtained on the export trade is likely to prove permanent, it does not follow that this development will be necessarily more inimical to the activity of the British iron and steel industries than it has hitherto appeared to be. It must be borne in mind that, with the constant spread of railways and mechanical appliances of all kinds throughout even the remotest regions of the world, the demand for iron and steel has become so vast, and is likely to continue so vast even for mere renewals, that only by such extensions of production as have taken place in the United States could the supply have kept pace with the demand, and looking to the part which the metals seem destined to play in the economic developments of the future, a failure of supplies in various directions seems more probable than over-production.

In the current number of the "Engineering Magazine," of New York, Mr. H. F. L. Orcutt continues his excellent series of articles on Machine Shop Management in Europe and America. His theme is the comparison as to efficiency of machinery and methods. At the conclusion of a thoughtful article, he says—and no one will hardly dispute his authority and qualifications to judge—America is far richer in natural resources than Europe, and is better organized for the handling and distribution of raw products. But what of the future? With an abundance of raw material, effective division of labour, the most advanced machinery and shrewd commercial management, is America possessed of all the elements by which she can retain her industrial supremacy? I think not. She has difficult problems before her which are already pressing for solution and must soon receive recognition. The factory and machine shop hand is becoming the slave of the automatic machine and the model shop. No diversity in his labour, no development in his mind, no progress from his experience. This is the danger to American workers. Both continents are striving for the ascendancy in home and foreign markets, but in neither do we but rarely find a manufacturer who realizes that social economic problems exist. How keenly all are bent on studying the machine, its design, its output, care and development. How few take any thought for the care and development of the human machine, that most important of all factors in reducing the cost and improving the quality of product. How many employers think of the condition of their workpeople as often as they do of their truck horses, of their stokers as well as of their boilers; what manufacturer cares as much for the food of the milling hand as he does for the quality of the lubricant of the machine which the milling hand attends, or gives as much anxious thought for the longevity of the turner as for the lathe which the turner runs? Who would expect profitable returns from a machine quartered in the damp and stifling atmosphere in which thousands of our factory hands live? Both Europeans and Americans are straining every nerve to increase the productivity of their machinery, but there is no competitive strife amongst manufacturers which aims at creating a class of well-fed, well-clothed, sheltered, and educated, and consequently strong and intelligent, operatives. Yet without such, good machinery and useful inventions are impossibilities. It is from the ranks, those who come in daily and hourly contact with the realities of production, that improvements come. I believe the nation will advance most rapidly which combines the study of the welfare of its workers with that of improvements in its mechanical equipment.

After an agitation for an increase of wages extending over some weeks the power-loom overlookers of Accrington, Church, and Oswaldtwistle have come out on strike, and notices were yesterday posted in several mills intimating that the weaving sheds would be closed until further notice. Among the places at which work is suspended are the two large concerns of Messrs. Bury Brothers, Accrington. In a number of instances overlookers have been found to fill the places of those on strike. The men demand an increase from 1s 3d. to 1s. 4d. in the pound, plus 3-4d. for splits which the masters declare is equivalent to 12 1-2 per cent. increase. Three or four weeks ago representatives of the masters and men met, and it was then agreed, the masters declare, to adopt the Blackburn list of 1s. 4d, with no bonus for splits. The men repudiate any such agreement, and demand the former allowance where two pieces of cloth are made in one plain loom. At one or two mills the overlookers have consented to the terms of the masters.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, further information from Her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg on the subject of the new Russian regulations respecting commercial travellers. The principal of a British firm travelling in Russia to obtain orders is not compelled to take out a commercial traveller's licence, but need only pay the trade or industrial pursuit tax, according as the business conducted by the firm is purely commercial or of a manufacturing nature. As regards the assessment of this tax, it is stated that the Russian Government has not yet decided whether the amount due is to be computed upon the basis ofthe operations of a firm or business in Russia or upon the whole extent of its operations in Russia and elsewhere. If an agent, while taking orders in his own name, employs clerks and has offices, &c., he will have to pay 500 roubles for a trading licence qualifying him to do business throughout the country. Should he, however confine his activity to one of the capitals or to any one town in the localities (which the new law divides into four classes), he will in such case have to pay 150 roubles for a licence in the capitals and from 125 to 50 roubles in any of the four classes of localities. A British firm represented by an agent in any of these localities need not be provided with a trading licence if its agent takes orders in his own name. If, however, he does so in the name of the firm the latter must be furnished with a trading licence, costing 500 roublss if the business be of a commercial character, and on a sliding scale (rising from 50 roubles to a maximum rate of 1,500 roubles) if the firm be engaged in a manufacturing industry.

There appears scarcely any inducement to talk about the Money Market in these days, it continues in such a monotonous state of ease. The precious metal is not exactly going a-begging, but it can almost be had for the asking—and, of course, some sort of security. However slack the demands, however heavy the drug, security is always asked for. It is the veritable fly in the pot of ointment for some of us. In considering this one of our weekly subjects, in the last issue of the "St. James's Budget" we spoke somewhat disparagingly of the Japanese Loan. We are pleased to find that feeling fairly general, and the recently issued Consular report on the country has by no means tended to change one's views. The loan is quoted at par; how long this will remain the case time will tell. Investors are not very likely to become enamoured of the security in the near future. After this little bit of borrowing is out of the way—somehow or another—we are promised the Russian application for an advance to which we referred a week since. We have heard nothing calculated to make us change the opinion then expressed concerning it. Whilst there are these attempts to take money from us, New York has actually shipped a million for London, but we are told not to expect any more. Advices go to show that the consignment is not liked on the other side. Jonathan would rather send us some of his railroad securities, which goes to show that he is still an astute young person.

There has not been much doing since our last, but members returned to business on Monday after their week-end holiday in quite a cheery mood. The feature with them was Trunks, on a much better traffic than had been expected. It is pleasant to have a fine-weather holiday capped in this way, so prices were put up. It was what we anticipated. Yankees have been rather erratic. After being dull most of the week they executed a "volte face" on Friday, and under the head of Louisvilles a spirited rise set in. There was no yellow fever; all crops were excellent and rose of a sufficiently gorgeous colour to represent the position his still to be discovered. The week opened on this side with a somewhat uncertain feeling, but strengthened on New York sending across good prices. Home Rails have been dullish, and the tendency is downwards. Business in the Foreign section is not abundant. Paris, not liking the sale of Spain's insular properties to Germany, has been selling External Bonds. Chief interest continues to be centred in Westralian mines, and the people who have these under their wing are boasting that the time is coming when their pet country shall have put South Africans quite in the shade. In the fulness of their pride they quite overlook the fact that they have no Oom Paul to trouble them. True, they have a sufficient number of uncles they could well do without domiciled in London, but these relatives, being on good behaviour just now, are forgotten. Kaffirs have been waiting the result of the Bloemfontein meeting.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	0	2	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	3	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	13
Total	1	10	95
Total plague deaths to date ...	46,738	40,697	
Same date last year ...	24	12	73

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the regulation against plague framed under the Venice Sanitary Convention should be imposed against Mauritius and all ports in the Bombay Presidency.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 25.

10 p.m.	82·2

MONDAY.—JUNE 26.

6 a.m.	81·9
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·7

THE FAR EAST.

NEWS OF THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

THERE is some more reassuring news with regard to the Emperor Kuang Hsu. On the occasion of his departure from China, Baron von Heyking the German Minister to Peking, was banquetted by the German community at Tientsin. The "Ostasiatische Lloyd" states that Baron von Heyking had a farewell audience with the Emperor on the 30th May, and it is significant that no mention was made of the Empress Dowager. It will also be remembered that at Hankow Prince Henry toasted the Emperor of China and ignored the Dowager. This is just as it should be, and is a lesson to the Representatives of other foreign nations in Peking who hastened to do honour to the usurper, and have thus consented to the virtual deposition of the rightful sovereign of China.

There is more trouble looming ahead in the Philippines. The military party and the Peace Commissioners are said to be working in an antagonistic spirt. It is believed that General Miles has left the United States to supersede General Otis as Governor General. General Otis has reported to Washington that the Commissioners by the conciliatory attitude they have adopted towards the Filipinos have undone all the work of the past four months, and made the Filipinos more hopeful of fooling the United States than ever. The hesitancy with which General Otis has conducted the operations against the natives, however, has thoroughly disgusted the officers under his command. General Lawton with his flying brigade had done splendid work as far as San Isidro and would now have been at Dagupan had he not been called back. Now, all the Filipinos who welcomed the Americans in San Isidro are massacred by the rebels as they re-occupy the district. A movement has been commenced to clear the laguna again, and sweep down and across to Cavite, clearing out the rebels from Paranaque. When this has been accomplished, the troops will cease operations until the dry season. The Americans on abandoning San Isidro and other towns posted proclamations offering 30 dlrs. each for Mausers brought to them. In reply, the rebels surreptitiously posted proclamations inside the American lines, offering 60 dlrs. for every Krag Jorgensen rifle.—*China Mail.*

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE SPANISH GARRISON AT BALER.

Staff-Lt. Col. C Aguilar was sent from Zamboanga by the Spanish authorities, to go to Baler, east coast of Luzon, in the steamer Saturnus, to inquire about the Spaniards there. He reached Manila on June 2, and reports that he had no difficulty in effecting communication. Lt. Martinez is still holding out bravely, with 33 men, the other 21 out of his original force of 54 being dead or missing. The rebels are utterly unable to get them, but offer to let them go free if they give up their weapons. This they refuse to do, and say they will hold out till Doomsday, even if all the armies of Aguinaldo try to best them.

The 2nd Oregon were issued 200 rounds of ammunition and ten days' rations last night, and were to proceed towards Paranaque an early hour this morning June 2. The Monterey was to begin shelling the shore at Paranaque at 7 a.m.

REBELS AT SAN FERNANDO.

For the last week the insurgents have been actively building trenches in new positions and continuing the old ones, until now almost a complete semi-circle defies an advance to the north. The Iowas commence on the extreme right with a series of outposts about one mile and a half from headquarters, and these connect running lettward with the South Dakota, Kansas and Montana regiments.

Almost every day and night the insurgents have attacked the lines in three or four places, locating our outposts and feeling their strength. It is more than likely that a general attack will soon be made.

At daylight yesterday morning Major Bell left San Fernando with a party of ten scouts to reconnoiter the vicinity of the railroad and Bacolor, and locate the main force of the enemy. When about two miles out he discovered one company of native soldiers grouped about a big tree, and others lying about the brush. It was the breakfast hour, and there were several large rice bowls from which the men were taking food. After carefully approaching to within a short distance without being discovered, the scouts set up a yell and dashed among the natives, who grabbed their guns and broke for the woods with all possible haste. Unfortunately there was a force of six companies encamped about half a mile beyond, and on hearing the yells they rushed to the support of their comrades. To wait longer would be useless, so the scouts turned and struck out for camp as fast as the ponies could carry them. The insurgents immediately opened fire and were joined by othors on the flanks. For over a mile the bullets continued to whistle about the little party, and when they reached camp the men were fairly well played out. Lieutenant Vitale, the Italian military attache, was a member of the party, and is unstinted in his praise of the daring and quickness of Major Bell.

It is estimated that some 4000 of the enemy are in the vicinity of San Fernando.—*Manila Times.*

THE DOMINANT POWER AT PEKING.

So far as it is known, the Anglo-Russian Agreement gives little satisfaction to the British residents in Peking. In diplomatic circles it is regarded as securing everything Russia desired, and relinquishing much which England should and might have retained.

The Tsungli Yamen is hunting round to discover a friend able and willing to support China in resisting Russia's demand for a railway to Pekin. England is the only great power likely to take serious interest in the matter, and England remains mute. Some time ago, Kang Yi, who next to Jung Lu is the most powerful man in Peking, said bitterly and emphatically,—'Well, if we have to make terms with any foreign power, we will cast in our lot with Russia. She is near by and strong and aggressive. We cannot resist her by ourselves, and no one can be depended upon to help us, therefore we will conciliate her, and let the other nations take their chances. They will do nothing for us and we shall not show any favour to them.' This is believed to represent the policy of the Empress Dowager and the leaders of the Manchu party. The Peking railway scheme is a strong hint of what may be expected when the Trans-Siberian line is completed. Thirty years ago the Tsungli Yamen was distinctly warned that 'China's Chief troubles will come from the North,' and a history of Russian advances was laid before them—only to be carefully placed on a high shelf for 'future reference.' Perhaps the time has come to refer to it—or burn it, to save the 'face' of those who so proudly neglected its premonitiones,

THE TIENTSIN-CHINKIANG RAILWAY

Agreement was only signed three days ago. The delay was caused by the representatives of the foreign nations concerned bringing in at the last moment several new demands, which compelled the Chinese officials to halt and ask the one strong will for further instructions.

The best-informed foreigners regard this as one of the most favourable bargains made by the Chinese; excepting the clause which contains the Government guarantee to repay the principal and interest. This commits the Government to a heavy responsibility, but on the other hand, the fact that China has entered into this engagement is calculated to induce the interested nations to exert their influence toward the maintenance of the present dynasty and the integrity of the empire. Whether this is likely to be for the best interests of the Chinese people is another question, and probably it is one which will not weigh very heavily on the minds of the foreigners chiefly concerned in the transaction.

In any case, the construction of this important line will be another step forward, and a material aid to the development of China and the civilisation of her people.—*N.-C. Daily News* Cor.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th June 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes
Turkey	25	10	25 a.m.	6	47
Teheran	26	2	29 p.m.	0	24
Suez	26	3	10 p.m.	0	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 26th June, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time H.	Minimum Time M.
From Calcutta	1	24	—	1
" Karachi	...	8	—	1
" Madras	—	18	—	4

THE DREYFUS DRAMA.

"THE GREATEST INFAMY OF THE CENTURY."

A HISTORY OF THE CASE.

IN September of 1894 one of the spies of the Intelligence Department of the French War Office brought to his employers a document, torn into pieces, said to have been stolen from the German Embassy, where, at that time, Colonel von Schwarzkoppen was the Military Attache. The document was carefully put together by the Intelligence officers and was shown to the chiefs, General Mercier, Minister of War, General de Boisdeffre, the chief, and General Gonse, the assistant chief of the Head-quarters Staff. At the head of the Intelligence Department was Colonel Sandherr, and among his assistant officers was Commandant Henry. On the staff were three officers: Picquart, Du Paty de Clam, and Dreyfus. Such was the "personnel" at the time when the fatal fragments stated to come from the German Military Attache's waste paper basket were brought into the War Office. Put together they read as follows:—

Without news indicating that you wish to see me, I am sending you, nevertheless, Sir, some interesting information.

1. A note on the hydraulic brake of the 120 and on the way in which this piece behaved.
2. A note on the covering troops ("troupes de couverture"). Some modifications will be entailed by the new plan.
3. A note on a modification in artillery formations.
4. A note relative to Madagascar.
5. The project for a firing manual for field artillery, March 14th, 1894.

This last document is extremely difficult to procure, and I can only have it at my disposal for a very few days. The Minister of War has sent a limited number of copies to the several corps, and these corps are responsible for it; each officer is to send his copy back after the manœuvres. If therefore, you will take from it what interests you and hold it afterwards at my disposal, I will take it, unless you should desire that I should have it copied "in extenso" and then send you the copy. I am about to go to the manœuvres.

It was not a pleasant thing for the Head-quarters Staff and the Intelligence Department to know that such a document had been received and read by the Military Attache of any foreign Power whatever, and Schwarzkoppen, and German, was the last man in Paris whom they would wish to see it. Who wrote it? How did it get there? Who was the traitor? Those were the problems which Colonel Sandherr and Henry, the War Minister, and the generals at head-quarters put their heads together to solve. Sandherr jumped to the conclusion that the traitor must be a member of the General Staff. The writing of the officers was scrutinised, and suspicion fell upon Captain Dreyfus, of the artillery, a Jew, the only Jew on the General Staff, and the first who ever been on it. To Commandant du Paty de Clam was entrusted the "preliminary inquiry," and he subsequently gave a vivid account of the scene on October 15th, when dictating to Dreyfus the words of the "bordereau" Dreyfus "turned pale and trembled, and could not continue writing" Du Paty de Clam, as is now known, is a neurotic person with a melodramatic imagination. The actual dictated copy has been seen by Judge Bard, of the Appeal Court, and he found the writing to be firm and regular.

However, as Du Paty de Clam's order Dreyfus was at once arrested and taken by Commandant Henry to the Cherche Midi military Prison, of which Major Forzinetti was the governor. Commandant Henry gave Forginetti an order from the Minister of War according to which Captain Dreyfus, accused of high treason, was not to be entered on the prison register; he was to be kept in secret confinement, not to be allowed to communicate with any but the chief warder and Forzinetti; and he and the chief warder were prohibited from divulging to any one the fact of the arrest. Forzinetti had previously been warned that he was to expect such a prisoner by Colonel d'Aboville, who put him on his guard against the steps which, he said, would be resorted to by the "haute juiverie" as soon as ever they heard of the arrest. Forzinetti has related what passed in the prison, the agony of Dreyfus, the badgering of the prisoner by Du Paty de Clam with a view to extort a confession, and other details which prove the horrible truth that the Minister of War and his myrmidons had decreed before the prisoner's condemnation that he was to be dealt with in prison as if he had already been proved guilty.

The whole of the proceedings thus far were conducted with rigid secrecy. The public first knew of what had been done through the "Libre Parole," an Antisemite newspaper conducted by M Drumon, which announced the arrest of a "Jewish Traitor Captain Dreyfus." Dreyfus was tried by secret court-martial in December, 1894, and was accused on the bordereau only, the document of which a translation is given above. The Court was composed of Colonel Maurel, president.; Lieut-Colonel Echemann; Commandants Florentine, Patron, and Gallet; Captains Roche and Freystaetter. Commandant Brisstet prosecuted on behalf of the Government. The Court unanimously convicted the prisoner, and he was sentenced to degradation and transportation for life. The degradation was carried out at the Ecole Militaire on January 5th, 1895. The symbols of his rank were stripped from the prisoner; his sword was broken. "Dreyfus," said the general in command, "you are unworthy to bear arms. In the name of the French people we degrade you." Then Dreyfus raised his arms, and, with head erect, cried: "I am innocent. I swear that I am innocent. You degrade an innocent man." The crowd shouted: "A mort! a mort!" Passing the group of reporters, on the final shameful march around the square, Dreyfus said to them: "You will tell all France that I am innocent." "Hold your tongue, wretch," was the answer. "Traitor! Judas! Filthy Jew!" And so, amid insult and outrage, the unfortunate man passed to his doom—lifelong imprisonment on the island off the Guiana coast, called the "Island of the Devil." Before he went he wrote to his wife:—

In promising you to live, to keep firm until my name is rehabilitated I have made you the greatest sacrifice that a man of feeling—a man of honour—from whom they have torn his honour, can make. Provided only that God help me, that my physical strength does not leave me. The will is there, and my conscience, which reproaches me with nothing, bears me up. So then, my darling, do all in the world you can to find the true culprit; never relax your efforts for a moment. It is my only hope.

In March, 1896, Colonel Picquart, now head of the Intelligence Department (Sandherr and Cordier having retired), received from another spy another document from Schwarzkoppen's basket, torn to pieces as was the bordereau. Put together they were found to be a petit blue (postcard), which had not been posted, and which read as follows:—

I await before everything a more detailed explanation than that which you gave me the other day upon the question at issue. I beg you therefore to give it to me in writing, so that I can judge if I may continue my relations with the firm of R—or not.

The card was directed to "M. le Commandant Esterhazy, 27, Rue de la Bienfaisance." Picquart did not know Esterhazy. The postcard was a suspicious one of course, coming from such a quarter, and he began to make inquiries. He examined the secret "dossier," or file of documents relating to the Dreyfus case, and found nothing in it which, to him, showed the guilt of Dreyfus. Who was Esterhazy? That was quickly found out he was a major of infantry and with an unfavorable record. Picquart continued his researches and obtained specimens of Esterhazy's writing "It was the writing of the bordereau" Bertilion the expert who had "indentified" the writing of the "brodereau" with the writing of Dreyfus pronounced the specimen of Esterhazy's writing which Colonel Picquart showed him to be the writing of the "bordereau." Picquart himself was convinced that Esterhazy was the writer of the document which had ruined Dreyfus. He appeared to Generals Gonse and de Boisdeffre. "It is may duty to assure you," he said "that it is necessary to act atonce." Had there been any men of principle around Picquart, here remarks one of the historians of the Dreyfus case, he would have been supported in his demands for justice. France would have been spared a dangerous crisis, the credit of her Head-quarters Staff would not have suffered, the innocent man would have been released, and several persons would have escaped assassination. Above all the French would not have lost caste in the eyes of every civilised nation in the world by the addition to her history of a page infamous almost beyond any which record the misdeeds of the "ancien regime." Unfortunately, however, there were no such men; the generals were of opinion, it would seem, that "if nothing were said noboby would be any the wiser." There were two other men in the War Office who were dismayed at Picquart's discovery, du Paty de Clam and Commandant Henry. General Billot, who was now Minister of War, remained immobile.

Now, therefore, began a new phase of the "Affaire Dreyfus." Picquart had arisen as the champion of innocence. The Head-quarters Staff and those of the Intelligence Department concerned in the condemnation of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable set to work to counteract Picquart. The active conspirator was Henry. Dreyfus must be further discredited, Esterhazy must be protected, Picquart must be headed off. Such was Henry's line of action. In September, 1896, there appeared in the "Eclair" an article stating that Dreyfus had been really convicted on documents secretly communicated to the Court-martial, and that one of these actually mentioned Dreyfus by name as it contained the words "Decidement cet animal de Dreyfus devient trop exigeant." (This was a false quotation, the original being "ce canaille de D—." no name being given.) This was the first intimation to the public that there was a secret "dossier," secretly communicated to the judges, and it told in the public mind rather in favour of Dreyfus than against him. In November of the same year the "Matin" published a facsimile of the "bordereau," and public curiosity was still further excited. A false rumour was then circulated that Dreyfus had escaped. Later on came an interpellation in the French Chamber made by M. Castelin. General Billot stated in the Chamber that the Dreyfus court-martial was "regularly composed," that the appeal was unanimously rejected, that the affair was a "chose jugee," and that the reason of State which necessitated in 1894 the hearing of the case "in camera" had lost none of their weight. The General's statement was received with shouts of "Très bien, très bien!"

What were General Billot's "reasons of State?" Were there any new documents in the secret dossier There were two; one of them was represented to be a letter from Colonel Panizzardi, Military Attache at the Italian Embassy, to Colonel Schwarzkoppen in atrocious French to the effect that he (Panizzardi) had heard of the proposed interpellation, and that he intended to say that he had never had relations with Dreyfus, and that if Schwarzkoppen was asked about it he must say likewise. The thing was a mere forgery and Henry was the forger. But it had its effect. It made poor General Billot feel himself stronger than ever when he appeared in the Chamber at the interpellation. Meantime, Picquart was got rid of. He was sent away on a mission to Africa, because, as General Gonse explained, he was considered to be "hypnotised by the Dreyfus-Esterhazy question." The Esterhazy inquiry was dropped. All seemed to be going as the conspirators wished.

But the friends of Dreyfus were active. His wife and they had not forgotten his despairing cry, "It is my only hope." M. Scheurer-Kestner, Vice-President of the Senate, and an Alsatian countryman of Dreyfus, arose as a defender of right and justice. With him M. Matthieu Dreyfus, the prisoner's brother, united in the denunciation of Esterhazy. In November, 1897, Matthieu Dreyfus by the advice of M. Scheurer-Kestner sent to the newspapers a copy of a letter he had addressed to General Billot, Minister of War, in which he informed him that the author of the "bordereau" was Esterhazy, whose handwriting was identical with that of the document, and that he was prepared to indicate to the Minister where he could find authentic letters of Esterhazy of a date anterior to the arrest of his brother, Alfred Dreyfus. The letter produced a great outcry from the Anti-Semite and Ministerial papers. General Billot, towards the end of 1897, ordered an inquiry to be held upon Esterhazy. General de Pellieux was appointed "judge d'instruction" and found there was "no case" but Esterhazy with a boldness which was in itself suspicious, demanded that a court-martial should be held on him, and held it was. The offences charged against him were that he had written the "bordereau" and was in treasonable correspondence with Schwarzkoppen. He admitted that the handwriting of the "bordereau" was his own, but that it was a tracing made by Dreyfus upon his writing, and then put together. As to the "petit bleu," that was a forgery by Picquart. The court-martial, which was a court even more remarkable than that which had condemned Dreyfus, accepted Esterhazy's story and acquitted him. Picquart was a witness but when he entered the box the court immediately made itself a secret court. After Esterhazy's acquittal Picquart was arrested and imprisoned and then tried before a military court of inquiry, charged with showing and divulging document, and giving to his lawyer Leblois his correspondence with General Gonse. The last charge only was found proved and Picquart went back to prison and was afterwards dismissed the army.

And now arose another champion for Dreyfus, Emile Zola the novelist. He sent to the "Aurore" in January, 1898, a copy of a letter he wrote to President Faure in which after reviewing the whole case, he brought forth a series of accusations against Colonel du Paty de Clam, Generals Mercier, Billot de Boisdeffre, Gonse, and de Pellieux: against the three experts Belhomme, Varinard, and Couard; against the War Office, and against the court-martial. "I accuse the first court-martial," he wrote, "of having violated the law in condemning an accused person on a document kept secret and I accuse the second court-martial of having in obedience to orders, covered this illegality by committing in its turn that which is a crime—knowingly acquitting a guilty person." Zola was tried in February, 1898. The jury wanted absolute proof of Dreyfus's guilt before they would convict Zola. Into the court, therefore came Generals de Pellieux and de Boisdeffre, and quoted the note from Panizzardi to Schwarzkoppen mentioned above. De Boisdeffre confirmed de Pellieux and exclaimed to the jury, "You are the jury; you are the nation. If the nation has not confidence in the chiefs of its army who are responsible for the defence of the country, they are ready to leave to others that heavy task. You have only to say the word." The revelation of the note, the threat of resignation settled the matter, Zola was convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The decision was quashed on appeal. He was prosecuted again, and allowed the case to go by default; the sentence was renewed, Zola left the country, and is at this moment breathing the free air of England. He had set the ball rolling. To use his own words, "La verite est en marche."

In June, 1898, as a result of the elections, Brisson was Premier, Sarrien Minister of Justice, and Cavaignac Minister of War. It was resolved to put an end to the Affaire Dreyfus. Cavaignac went to the Chamber and read out some "absolute proofs"—the "records" of a "confession" made by Dreyfus on the day of his degradation and three documents purporting to be communications between the military attaches Schwarzkoppen (Germany) and Panizzardi (Italy), referring to Dreyfus by the initial D. The Chamber received the announcement with acclamations, and ordered the speech and the documents to be placarded all over the France. One man spoke up—the gallant Picquart—who offered to prove that one at least of the three documents referring to Dreyfus was a forgery. Picquart was again arrested and imprisoned, and he remains in prison to this day.

And so, in July, 1898, the new Minister of War, Cavaignac, had settled the Dreyfus case? Within one month the whole edifice built up by him and his predecessors on rotten foundations crumbled down. On the 10th of August it became suddenly known that Colonel Henry (then the head of the Intelligence Department) confessed to having forged the principal of the three documents quoted by Minister of War Cavaignac as absolute proofs of Dreyfus's guilt— the very document Picquart had offered to prove was a forgery. Then came the news that Henry was a prisoner in the fortress of Mount Valerien, and finally that he had committed suicide with razor. As a result of these events Cavaignac retired, and Zurlinden, the Governor of Paris, was appointed War Minister. After a week's study of the Dreyfus papers he resigned, and General Chanoine took his place.

Revision of the trial was now in the air, the Cabinet promoting it. Chanoine went to the Chamber and announced that as representing the army, he could be no party to revision. Brisson was defeated and resigned, and the present Cabinet came into power: Dupuy as Premier, Freycinet, War Minister, Lebret, Minister of Justice. Before the fall of the Brisson Cabinet, however, the then Minister of Justice, Sarrien, had appointed a Commission to inquire whether there was any new fact justifying application for revision. The Commission was divided in opinion, wereupon Sarrien, throug the Procureur, carried the matter to the Court of Appeal.

Revision was at last fairly in sight On the 29th of October, 1898, the Criminal Chamber of the Appeal Court decided to proceed and take evidence. Then came the outrageous attacks on the Court. Beaurepaire, President of the Civil Chamber of the Court, joined in the attack on his colleagues. Then came the "Loi de dessaisissement" of the Premier Dupuy, by which the adjudication of the Dreyfus case was transferred to the united chambers of the Court, thus declaring the highest Criminal Court in the country incapable of dealing with evidence. Thus the conspiracy against revision raised its head again stronger than ever. The sudden death of president Faure, a man who was in the hands of the anti-Revisionists, revived hopes of justice, and finally the publication by the "Figaro" of the entire evidence taken by the Court of Appeal gives assurance that whatever the eventual decision may be, it will be given before a public which now knows much more of the secret history of the Dreyfus case than it did a few months ago.

Last Monday the judges of the three Chambers of the Court of Appeal met at the Palais de Justice to hear the report of M. Ballot-Beaupre, President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Appeal (the successor of Beaurepaire), on the application in favour of revision of the Dreyfus case, for which the world has been waiting for eight months. The report was a long and exhaustive one, and it dealt with the question of the "bordereau" as the one question at issue. Is the "bordereau" in the hadwriting of Dreyfus? "Gentlemen," said M. Ballot-Beaupre, "after a profound study of the question I, for my part, have come to the conviction that the "bordereau" was written not by Dreyfus but by Esterhazy." And the new fact unknown to the judges of 1894 which in M. Ballot-Beaupre's opinion was sufficient to establish the necessity for a new trial was the existence of two letters written in 1892 and 1894 by Esterhazy upon the same kind of water-marked and filagree tracing paper as that upon which the "bordereau" was written. "I do not ask you," concluded M. Ballot Beaupre, "to proclaim Dreyfus's innocence, but I say that a fact unknown to the judges of 1894 tends to prove it. This suffices to ordain the sending before a new court-martial to bring in a definitive verdict with a full knowledge of the case."

The Procureur-General, M. Manau, followed and claimed that the paper on which the "bordereau" was written had spoken. "It has named the author of the "bordereau," he said, "and the facts alone suffices to establish the innocence of Dreyfus, so far as the authorship of the "bordereau" is concerned. What remains is that, whoever may be guilty, a crime of treason has been committed, but Esterhazy having been acquitted of having written the bordereau, can not be prosecuted again, were he a hundred times guilty. As to the innocence of Dreyfus, I do not ask you to proclaim it—that is for the new court-martial, to which, if the Court so decides, the case will be referred. Your mission, gentlemen, is another—to say whether there are sufficient elements to prove that the judgment of the court-martial of 1894 is tainted with suspicion. It being now established that Dreyfus had nothing to do with the "bordereau," we will dispense ourselves from entering upon a technical discussion of the facts. That will be for the new court-martial. It will be for them to reconcile the opinions of the former Ministers of War on that point, and to discuss with their special science the things which are unknown to us."

As to the question of motive, M. Manau pointed out that Dreyfus had married Mlle. Hadamard, who had a large dowry. Colonel du Paty de Clam himself had admitted, in his report, that Dreyfus led a regular life, and did not live beyond his means. Then compare the prospects and position of Dreyfus and those of Esterhazy. The one had a splendid future before him, while the other was a needy adventurer, asking for money in all directions. "We do not yet understand," he said, "why there was so much delay in submitting them to investigation. Those documents were secret only for Dreyfus, and they cannot be brought up against him. He knows, as the basis of his indictment and conviction, solely the "bordereau" and his alleged confession. The examination of the secret papers results in showing that of the three documents by which M. Cavaignac sought to justify the condemnation, two are forgeries and the third does not apply to Dreyfus." The Procureur finally came to what he called the legend of Dreyfus's confessions, and then endeavoured to prove the improbability of these confessions on the part of a man who had never ceased to plead and assert his innocence, and who had proclaimed it aloud before the troops on the day of his degradation. It was only in November, 1897, that the story of the confession was brought up at the request of General Billot. That was an evident proof that the confessions were not made by Dreyfus. M. Manau expressed a severe opinion on M. Cavaignac, who had depended for the proof of Dreyfus's guilt on a sheet from a note-book destroyed by Captain Lebrun Renault. "I have the right," he declared, "to say that these confessions never existed, and I should like to know whether the incomprehensible evidence of M. Bertillon was not the first cause of Dreyfus's condemnation." M. Manau alluded to the accounts of officials who had been in contact with Dreyfus, and who all affirmed their belief in his innocence, and quoted letters written from the Ile du Diable, wherein the prisoner protested against the imputations brought against him. He had been told in 1894 that superior interests were opposed to any search for the real culprits. In his letters he asked that, notwithstanding these interests, honour might be restored to the name he bore, and that he should be restored to his family. What was there more human? The chief officer of the Ile du Diable declared that Dreyfus was an abominable being, loving neither his wife nor his children. If so, how could he write such letters! M. Manau contrasted with M. Danel's statements the last words of a letter which Dreyfus recently wrote to his wife. In this letter the prisoner said, "Let my dear children receive the kisses of their unfortunate father."

M. Manau, in conclusion, said:—"I decline to believe that the Court can refuse Dreyfus the supreme relief which is being solicited for him. The country, the world, and history are awaiting the decision; they will pass a judgment without appeal. Before them and before the Court we assume the responsibility of our conclusions as magistrates and as citizens with the consciousness of having done our duty. These conclusions are:—We affirm the existence of several new facts which are of a nature to establish the innocence of Dreyfus. Consequently, let it please the Court to pronounce the abrogation of the judgment of December 22nd 1894, and to send Dreyfus in the quality of an accused person, to such court-martial as it may be pleased to designate."

Within a very short time now the decision of the Court and the ultimate fate of Dreyfus will be known.

SEQUEL TO THE SEDITION CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent McDermott charged Ramchandra Bhiccaji, a young Hindu, aged 21 years, with attempting and siding in the commission of the offence of fabricating false evidence in a stage of judicial proceedings under sections 511, 109, and 193 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The accused was arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of Superintendent McDermott, who had filed the following information on Friday last:—In the case of Queen-Empress vs. Vinayak Narayan Bhatye, now pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, I have, from information received, reason to believe that one Balkrishna Pandoorlekar and one Ramchandra are conspiring in order to defeat the ends of justice in the above case, and to screen the said accused, Vinayak Narayan Bhatye, by fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a stage of a judicial proceeding in the following manner: A letter has been written by the said Balkrishna Pandoorlekar to his brother at Deolali, and forwarded by the hands of the said Ramchandra, requesting him to state that when he is giving his evidence on behalf of the accused Bhatye he is to state that Bhatye and he were, on the afternoon of the 25th March, 1899, at a village, called Pandoorlee, in the Nasik district.

The necessary sanction for the prosecution of Ramchandra Bhicaji and Balkrishna Pandoorlekar was given by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, on the 23rd instant, before whom the charges against Bhatye were heard.

Mr. McDermott applied under instructions from the Commissioner of Police for permission to withdraw the charge.

The Magistrate remarked that he could not grant the application without the assent of Mr. Slater, who had sanctioned the prosecution.

Mr. Sealy raised two preliminary objections, namely, want of jurisdiction of the court and the improper nature of the sanction granted by Mr. Slater. He then applied for bail.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on his furnishing bail for Rs. 100 and adjourned the hearing to the 10th proximo.

HOW IT IS.

In the streets of the town where I live I sometimes meet a poor fellow who is so badly off that his appeal for a penny or two is hardly to be resisted. He has lost both his legs above the knees and punts himself along the pavement with his hands, like a loaded barge in shallow water. Thank Mercy, one doesn't often see human hulks like him. Where there is a single instance of a man having lost both legs or both arms there are a dozen where only one limb of the pair is missing. And where there is a single case of the latter sort there are a hundred cases of people who are lame, or more or less disabled by disease or minor injuries which are scarcely noticeable, yet in the long run very serious to those so afflicted.

Consequently, when we sum up both classes we perceive that it isn't the total wrecks and the incurables that are most expensive to society, but the prodigious host which *must* work, and *does* work, yet always under difficulties and against hindrances. Men and women regularly employed, but who are continually breaking down in a small way, thus losing fragments of time and fractions of wages, are of the kind I mean. The amount of income lost in this way in one year in England is immense. And so far as the cause of all this is *disease*, and not accident or born bodily imperfection, it is almost always preventible and generally curable. Look at this, for example, and take heart.

In the spring of this year, (1897), the writer says, "my health began to fail me. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had pain and weight at the chest. I could not sleep owing to the pain, and I got weaker every day. I had so much pain that I dared not eat, and rapidly lost flesh.

"I was in agony night and day, and often sat by the fire at night as I could not rest in bed. I had a deal of muscular pain, particularly in the arms. I gradually got worse and worse and in two months, *lost two score pounds weight.*

I saw a doctor who gave me medicines and injected morphia to ease the pain; but I was no better for it. Then I met with a friend who told me of the great benefit he had derived from the use of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle of it from Mr. S. Richardson, Chemist, Bridgman Street, and in a week I could eat well and food no longer distressed me. Therefore I kept on with the medicine, and soon was strong and well. I am now in the best of health and recommend this remedy to all I meet with. You are at liberty to publish this letter as you like.—(Signed) William Bridge, Grocer and Baker, 65, Bridgman Street, Bolton, October 5th, 1897.

Here we have an illustration of the proposition with which this article sets out. From Mr. Bridge's account of his own case we see that he lost a considerable time from his business. How much that represents in money he does not say; nor is it important to the argument. For two months or more he lost from his business practically all he was worth to it; and what that situation would have signified, had it been indefinitely continued any intelligent person can imagine. Men frequently become stricken with poverty as with illness in that way. However well any business may be managed in an emergency by others, it is not to be supposed that it gets on as prosperously as when the proprietor is himself at the helm. And he cannot be there while he is suffering agonies from disease. This is true even if we make no calculation of the direct expenses created by illness, nor of the suffering experienced—the latter not computable in terms of money.

Now, please remark how quickly Mr. Bridge was cured of his ailment—bad as it seemed and really was. Dating from the time he began using Mother Seigel's Syrup, he says:—"*In a week* I could eat well, and the food no longer distressed me." His trouble was of the digestion only (acute dyspepsia), for which this preparation long ago proved itself a specific. Had he known of and employed it when the attack began he would have lost no time, felt no pain.

The lesson of the case is this:—As indigestion is a common complaint, and dangerous also when neglected, the remedy should be at hand for immediate use when needed. The more valuable the treasure, the more strict should be the guard over it. And health is a jewel compared with which rubies are as the glass beads of savages.

THE CHARGE OF SEDITION.

We publish below translations of the different articles put in by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, during the trial of the sedition case on Saturday last. The translation of the article, entitled "A European's gun and the death of natives," which among other things referred to the Siddi of Janjira as "pirate king" has already appeared in these columns, as well as the other article in regard to the condition of the agriculturists.

No I.—When is the dispute (antipathy) between the Government and their Indian subjects to terminate? (Article, dated 15th May 1898.)

The members of the ruling caste have always been intensely hating (their) Indian subjects. In their view, to hate the Hindus is to thoroughly discharge the duty of the dawning day. The whites look upon the shooting down of the blacks—it matters not under what paltry and false excuse—as enjoying a hearty meal consisting of the five dainty dishes (meaning, a hearty, sumptuous meal), and they feel gratified for having obtained the merit of completely fulfilling the requirements of the badge they wear round their neck, if they injure, insult, ridicule and strike them (the blacks) in every possible manner and to any possible extent. But this dispute (antipathy), if matters do not soon mend, will assume such an aggravated form that it will be (found) impossible to keep it under control. If, therefore, any effort is made by Government to put a stop to it just before it assumes a terrible form, it would undoubtedly be to the advantage of both parties to do so.

No II.—To whom are the laws of Government beneficial? (Article, dated 19th May, 1898.) If we consider the nature of the present laws and the contemptuous treatment of them by some Topdas, we are constrained to say that these (laws) are very beneficial to Europeans of the ruling caste only. Though the laws that are enacted for India must also necessarily apply to the Anglo-Indians who have come from England and resided in this country temporarily, still we think they had probably not been fore-warned that if they contravened them they would have to undergo the punishment prescribed therein. For, if they had been so forewarned, the instances of contemptuous treatment to which the poor Hindus are often high-handedly subjected would never have occurred frequently. It plainly appears that the Europeans at all events have no regard for these laws or that they do not wish to observe them. Not a single week passes without one or two Hindus being injured by (some) European. As a matter of fact, gangs of pride-blinded Europeans have recently become so reckless that they become incapable of perceiving even the difference between a porter carrying a load in a basket and a distinguished person who commands everybody's respect. Another fresh instance corroborating (the truth of) these observations of ours, has occurred at Barakpur. (Here follows a detailed description of the alleged murder of Dr. Sureshchandra Sirkar by three European soldiers, on the 7th of May, 1898, at Barakpur.) Extreme discontent prevails among the native population of Barakpur in consequence of the murder of the Doctor, the vile deed of the whites and the timidity of the police; nay, they have all become terror-struck. They are afraid that their honour, life and property would be utterly ruined at any time by the white wolves. The three Topdas who cruelly murdered the doctor have been arrested and they will very shortly take their trial before a court of law. Government should not forget that riots take place in the country simply because of the discontent prevailing among their Indian subjects, caused by the misconduct of the whites, as described above. Now see how the temporary European residents in India get the benefit of the laws enacted by Government. Even in the event of their being tried before the goddess of Justice (a court of law), some get the cases compromised by threatening the opposite party, some are let off with a warning, some on special occasions are punished with a small or large fine, if that is inflicted at all, and some are declared not guilty even of the charge of murder and acquitted. It is quite natural that when there is a tendency to such laxity in the administration of justice, white men of the ruder and baser sort must get encouragement and are encouraged to crush the subject population of India. It will never be considered just that the "Anglo-Indians" should be efit by the laws of Government in this manner. But who will heed our cries where law only prevails in a special degree over justice?

No. III.—The Honourable Tilak, (Article, dated 2nd June 1898.) The rumours that the Hon'ble Tilak is to be released on "the Queen's Birthday," which the dummies (the servile supporters) of Government had set afloat like the shepherd boy who cried "Tiger! Tiger!" have not turned out to be true, though a week has passed away. Now, our only request to Government is that they should publish a distinct declaration whether the Honourable Tilak and the other editors, are, or are not, to be released from prison before the expiry of their (respective) sentences, so that at all events there might remain no necessity of repeatedly making earnest and humble entreaties for the release of that noble-minded personage to Government whose heart is devoid of pity, nay (as hard) as black-stone.

No. IV.—Murder of a poor Hindu committed by a mean European. (Article, dated 2nd June, 1898.) The more we think of the vile deeds of Europeans, the more we become convinced that their advent into India—no, they have effected (their entrance) by various devices—is for the express purpose of merely hunting down the Indian subjects, (and) from instances frequently occurring we are constrained to say this plainly. . . . Any white man, however low (his) worth (condition or rank) may be, should have, in general, permission to use (carry) arms, while the blacks should never obtain that (permission), though they may resort to the most importunate and mean solicitations. What great (monstrous) selfishness this! Just as the European murderers view the murder of a poor Hindu as (mere) child's play, in exactly the same way even the goddess of justice polluted by the touch of white skin, having become blind, does not see even an iota of wrong in such dreadful offences committed by Europeans. In short, Fate has made us, Indians, so helpless that though the whites may reduce us to any woeful plight to any extent, we are obliged not to raise our heads but to tamely consider such (treatment) as a shower of flowers and remain quiet. And if perchance any one dares to face (them) at all, he is surely made to expiate (his crime) in a prison in such a way as (ever) to remember it. . . .

No. V. | The Europeans and the Brahmin community in India (Article, dated 16th June, 1898) It seems that the entire Topia community now in India has been hating the Brahmin class ever since the commencement of British rule. But this hatred was (kept) within bounds only until June of last year. Since then, that is to say, since the conclusion of the Diamond Jubilee, however, it has transcended its limits and assumed a frightful form. . . . The very sight of a Brahmin exasperates the whites. It cannot be imagined what the Brahmin class has done to offend them. As soon as it is discovered that a candidate for service belongs to the Brahmin community, the only flat answer he receives is, "No vacancy for Brahmins." Some European officers have begun to revile and show contempt for their Brahman subordinates openly and to their face, and some of our shameless Brahmins also, who have acquired the habit of being officiously servile in order to filll the small void of their stomachs consider it to be the fulfilment of the mission (object, purpose) of their existence to look upon such insulting words of the whites as a shower of flowers and with smiling faces even to afford them opportunities calculated to encourage them in their course of conduct. Tie upon such shackles of dependence! To fill the belly independently by holding a beggar's wallet, is it in any way inferior to enduring contemptuous and taunting words in a state of shackled dependence? . . . What will the Brahmin class die of sheer starvation if they to-day resolve not to eat (earn) the bread of shame from the whites? Or is that Brahmin class dying of sheer starvation to-day, which is at present free from the bonds of servitude of the whites? No. In what way is the bread with honour inferior to the cake with dishonour? But our Brahmin class does not realize this. We will write what more we have to write in this matter after we see what good effect is produced by this article upon the hearts of how many Brahmins.

No. VI.—Eighty lakhs of men died. (Article dated 21st June, 1898) The moment (our) readers read the above heading, (their) hearts will suddenly receive a shock; and as we are about to record here a really shocking account, it is but in accordance with human nature that such should be the case. From the day (time) our benign, sympathetic and merciful English Government (rulers) set (their) feet on Indian soil to (the time of) the famine of last year, there have been six famines in all; and during all these famines 80 lakhs of persons, that is to say, of poor and feeble subjects of poverty-stricken, degraded India fell victims . . . . But is it permissible to utter a syllable in connection with that (matter)? No. Because there is the bugbear of the whip of the law! (We) do not know what pious austerities had been practised by the whites in their previous states of existence that they acquired mastery over a golden country like India.

No. VII.—Different kinds of debt. (Dated, 4th July, 1898.) . . . . Sensible people ought not to forget that the consequences (of not repaying the debt we owe to our country) are more terrible than those of not repaying a debt contracted in the ordinary course of dealing, and that these consequences have to be borne by all. If we had not lost (our) self respect, if sloth had not eaten us up (or paralysed us) and if (the feeling of) unity had not disappeared from amongst us, this our (present) state of dependence on others would never have befallen us and we would never have been reduced to abject misery. But the moment we forgot through adverse fate to discharge (our) debt to the country, all sorts of calamities have, like (so many) mountains, tumbled down upon us at one and the same time and we have been crushed almost into death beneath their (weight). But if our people come to their senses even now and endeavour to discharge (their) debt to the country by helping patriots in various ways, they can still do so. But there is no doubt that it is vain to cherish such hope at least so long as the pernecious, practice of (running into) ordinary debt is not stamped out and the noble impulse of discharging (their) obligation to the country is not awakened in our people in general.

No. VIII.—This is just the time for the manifestation (development) of a feeling (of sympathy) for one's own (kindred, &c.) among us. (Article, dated 11th August, 1898.) . . . . It is a matter of great shame that foreigners should, by the force of (this) feeling of nationality, make us submissive to them in any way they like, and that we, by silently enduring (our subjection), should quietly witness the devastation of (our) country, and, along with it, the disgrace of the Indian subjects. Most of our people are always complaining about unfavourable times, adverse fate (and) unpropitious stars; but what a great mistake is it that they do not understand at all that these (unfavourable circumstances) are the bitter fruits of the extinction of the feeling of nationality amongst us. In conclusion (we wish to affirm that) he who calls himself a Hindu ought never to forget that the amelioration of ourselves and our country is impossible unless we are re-animated by a national feeling.

No. IX.—The alarming condition to which the people of Dharwar have been reduced. (Article, dated 21st September, 1898.) We learn from the Dharwar newspapers that it has now fallen to the lot of the people of that town to undergo the same unbearable and distressful state, to which only a few months ago, (the people of) Bombay had been reduced in consequence of stringent plague regulations and the thoughtless conduct of heartless officers What, do the white boys (European officers) of that town think that (their) acting there as high-handedly as they please, will be permitted because the town of Dharwar is situated at such a great distance that the eye of the Bombay Government cannot reach it? If laws are for all, we do not know under what section of what law (these) officers are empowered to practise oppression upon poor subjects. We did not think the time of Moghlai (misrule), under which European officers appear to the Hindus as ferocious as lions, tigers and (such) other quadrupeds, would come so soon; but in view of the case of Hayagrivacharya of Dharwar, will it be an exaggeration if anyone were to say that anarchy has begun to prevail under British rule? We think it would be well if the justice of the Bombay Government reaches as far as Dharwar.

No. X.—Whom has the plague benefirted? (Article, dated 27th September, 1898.) Though the havoc brought by the epidemic of plague during the last two years at Bombay, Poona, (and) Sinnar, and during the current year at Dharwar and Hubli, has immersed thousands of Hindu families in ruin, the ever-avaricious (lit. whose mouth is always open for the purpose of acquiring money) Europeans (i. e.) those resident in India add those who have specially come over from England are alone feathering their nests. It is not that anybody requires to be told anew how the soldiers filled their bags (pockets) in the two cities of Poona (and) Bombay. That epidemic having now spread to Dharwar and Hubli, the officers on plague duty of these places, too, have thoughtlessly begun to commit acts of the utmost meanness. The case of the Diwan of Savanur, who was insulted by being slapped in the face at the Hubli Station on the 18th of the last month has been sent for inquiry to the Collector of Dharwar. While that matter is not yet disposed of there has arisen the case of Hayagrivacharya. In addition to these (cases), (reports about) a good many other mischievous pranks of the quite young and inexperienced European officers of those places, puffed up inordinately by being invested with brief authority, have reached our ears. If Government wish to take experience (i. e., to convince themselves of the correctness of the general experience?) belief based on two years' (practical) experience, that the "plague" has brought a rich harvest to the European officers (and) if they cause to be searched the houses of the Europeans appointed to do (plague) duty in the (various) parts of India affected by the "plague" they will quite naturally gain experience of the black deeds of such (officer) If the rude conduct of the self-willed Europeans who assault and maltreat Hindus, howsoever respectable, proves anything, it is only that it will be hereafter sxtremely difficult for the mild Hindus to get on well under British rule

No. XI.—An epidemic of suicide. (Article dated 7th October, 1898..) . . . Though it is a true fact that the plague authorities had practised unendurable oppression upon the subject of population when the plague had been raging in the two cities of Bombay and Poona, that (oppression did not) go so far as to result in the people committing suicide. (After commenting on the measures adopted in Dharwar to suppress plague the article goes on to say the hair of the body stand on their ends and hears come to the eyes. What then will (must) be the state of those (who have had or will have occasion to witness that state of things personally? We regret to say that the Collector is solely responsible for the epidemic of suicide which is (at present prevalent there. But we are helpless in that we cannot see any other alternative left than to do so i. e. to blame the Collector of Dharwar. Who is to hear the piteous wails of the people there at such a time? Who is to be answerable for the heartrendingcries of wives grieving over the loss of their husbands, hus bandsamenting the loss of their wives, and mothers bewailing the death of their sons? The Government of India are enjoying themselves in the cool atmosphere of Simla and the Governor of the Presidency, Lord Sandhurst, has also gone thither to partake of sumptuous banquets. Let the subject (population) of India die or be saved here; they (the heads of Government) care only to have (or acquire) a board (or secret treasure). But nothing is more shameful than that the authorities of Dharwar should not have the sense to know that such stringency is the root of disorder (or the primary cause of riots), and that big-wigs like Lord Sandhurst should, without making any sort of inquiry into the confusion prevailing there be absorbed in their personal pleasure. If the authorities of Dharwar will carry on (their) plague administration there with their eyes upen, it is even yet probable that the people will forget the past and (everything) will end smoothly.

No. XII.—The Ganeshkhind murders and the Government reward. (Article dated 10th February 1899.) In the usual way of committing murder for murder, the police (have) got safely out of the difficulty caused by one murder by hanging Damoder for the murder of Mr. Rand. Now there remains (the murder) of (Lieutenant) Ayerst. For that they will make a victim of Balkrishna, and eagerly making a boastful display of (their) cleverness in the discharge of their duties, and saying, "How have we discovered the murderers!" they will any how go about twirling (their) moustaches and showing off their own shrewdness. If the lads, who (whose business it is to) play upon the *tal* and *veena* (musical instrumens) (standing) behind a *Kathekari* (a narrator of the legends of gods), now take to committing such murders, it may be said that India is now under those (very) stars, (which exercised their baneful influence) over Scotland in the thirteenth century. It will do if we say that the case of Damodar was, in some respects, very much like that of the hundred or two hundred Scotch leaders, whom Edward I executed far no reason, seeing that they were stout (? influential). The only difference is that while he (Edward) executed (certain) leaders, these (people) have hanged an insignificant wretch and are (about) to hang another. It cannot be helped that there is not a sufficient number of leaders amongst us to be hanged. Really speaking, there was indeed no occasion for us to take up this subject to-day, but a letter on this subject (has) appeared in the "Times of India" of 1st February over the signature of "Ganesh Shankar Dravid." (The writer then proceeds to comment upon the claim made by Dravid to get the remaining portion of the reward offered by Government, and the circumstances under which murders of the Dravid brothers were committed.)

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THE FACTION RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

THE SITUATION IN TINNEVELLY.

A QUIETER OUTLOOK AT NANGUNERI.

Tinevelly, 22nd June.—There is no serious news from Nanguneri to-day. The presence of the sepoys and the firm attitude of the authorities have no doubt had a salutary effect on the Maravars. Mr. F. A. Nicholson, who was here for half an hour yesterday, has devised an admirable system of patrol in South Nanguneri, which besides tending to prevent the incursion of Maravar gangs into Nagercoil, will have a most quieting effect at Nanguneri itself.

THE JAILS FULL.

About a hundred and fifty prisoners under-going incarceration in the District Jail have had to be sent to the District Jails of Trichinopoly and Cuddalore in order that room may be found for and equal number of prisoners who have been arrested in connection with the riots, but whose detention in the Sub-Jails in the disturbed area has been found to be inexpedient on sanitary and other grounds.

VELLAYA THEVAN.

This is the name of the man who is said to have been the principal leader of the Maravar gang at Sivakasi. From all accounts, he it was who directed and participated most in the nameless outrages committed at that place. He made himself scarce at once, and has not been heard of since. The authorities at first offered a reward, the absurdly inadequate reward, of Rs. 200 to anybody giving information as to the whereabouts of this man. They have now increased the reward to Rs. 500, but even this sum is still too small.

THE SIVAKASI TEMPLE.

The question of the re-opening of the Sivakasi temple is an extremely important one. To keep it shut up is, if I may so express myself, to keep open a festering sore. Now, there are two ways in which this unfortunate temple-question may be solved. One is to persuade the Dharmakarthas to go to a Civil Court "at once" for the determination of the main point in dispute namely, the right of the Shanars to enter into and worship at the temple, and, pending the decision of the case, to obtain an injunction against the Shanars to prevent them from entering the temple. If this could be done, the authorities are spared the unpleasantness of direct intervention in this caste dispute. The other way is for the authorities to exclude Shanars from the temple altogether under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which gives the power to the District and the Deputy Magistrate to call upon a community or class of persons to abstain from doing a "certain act" the doing of which is likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, a riot, or an affray, &c. The procedure is a simple one, and has had to be resorted to in various cases in which dismissed temple Trustees continued to give trouble by entering the temple and exercising authority as Trustees. It is a pity the power given by this Section of the Criminal Procedure Code was not availed of earlier in the day. Of course, if the Dharmakarthas could be easily persuaded to move the Civil Courts of their own accord, well and good. But if they choose to decline, then the authorities can interfere. There is, so far as I am able to judge, no other means of grappling with this difficulty. At any rate, matters cannot be left *in statu quo*.

I am sending you to-day the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate in the Sivakasi temple case. The judgment was delivered on the 29th October, 1898, and not in April last, as incorrectly reported by me. Nobody who reads the judgment can help being struck by number and variety of the extra-judicial and extremely irrelevant remarks and speculations in which the Deputy Magistrate has indulged. One further remark is called for in explanation of my statement in one of my letters that the Deputy Magistrate upheld the right claimed by the Shanars to enter the Sivakasi temple. That statement is entirely justifiable. No doubt the Deputy Magistrate did say that the parties should go to the Civil Courts, but he said a great deal more. To quote the Deputy Magistrate—"To sum up, the prescribed requirements of the Sections under which the accused have been charged have not been satisfied; any law or custom having the force of law has not been established so as to rebut the apparent and *prima facie* right of every Hindu to visit and worship in public temples set apart for Hindus." The fact remains that the evidence tendered by the prosecution in proof of the social inferiority of the Shanars, whereby it was contended that, according to the Sastras, they were explicitly excluded from the temples and in proof of long usage whereby the Shanars were shown to have been denied the right of worship—all this was brushed aside as of no force or relevancy whatever. The strong finding of the Magistrate in favour of the theory of "no legal disability" undoubtedly led the Dharmakarthas to shut up the temple. He might certainly have been less cock-sure on matters which he had no authority to decide and upon which his opinions were not wanted. The question is not what a lawyer would think of the judgment with all its—rigmarole about Sthalapuranam and legal disability and all that, but what the contending factions would think.

MR. VIBERT'S OPERATIONS.

A Nagulapuram correspondent writes to us under date the 21st instant:—At about 10 p.m., on Monday the 19th instant, Mr. Vibert received a report from the S. H. O. of Kadalgudi that a gang of men, some of whom had taken part in the late riot at Chiniapuram, were conspiring with some of the villagers at Mavaludy to disturb the peace of the country. On hearing this, Mr. Vibert despatched to that place, at 11 p.m., Subadar Veerasamy Naidu, of the 27 M.I., with 7 sepoys and 5 constables, while Mr. Vibert himself, with a few sepoys, Naigue Ranganai kalu, and constables left for Mathalapuram the Shanars of which village had been attacked a few days ago and were again about to be attacked. The two parties met each other at Mathalapuram with the men arrested, numbering altogether 31 Maravars and Pallars. Some of these men had come from the Madura District to play their parts in this Division of the Tinnevelly District after taking part in the riot at Chinniapuram. Four of these had taken to their heels and concealed themselves in the roof of a thatched house, and it was only after one of them felt a police constable's bayonet that they made up their mind to surrender themselves. Mr. Vibert and the advance party returned to Nagalpuram with their prisoners at about 11 a.m., in the burning sun, the heat being so intense that one of the sepoys fainted as soon as he reached the Mission Compound, the whole party including Mr. Vibert having had nothing to eat all the time. Four sepoys and 10 constables of the Tanjore Reserve Police were left behind to advance towards Duraisamipuram. But reaching Kumara Reddiapuram, the party of constables discovered that timely information as to their approach had been sent to the rowdies of Duraisamipuram, by, it was said, the Village Munsiff of the place. This man was accordingly arrested and led to Nagalapuram. The rioters arrested yesterday numbered altogether 41. Mr. Vibert has this morning taken to Satur 51 prisoners including those arrested the day before at Nagalapuram. "Madras Mail."

MADRAS, June 26.

Mr. Hammick, Special Commissioner, has desired the Zemindars in the Tinnevelly District to meet him at Satur next week to discuss the situation and future operations connected therewith.

About 150 prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the Tinnevelly Distrfct Jail have had to be sent to Trichinopoly and Cuddalore in order to make room for an equal number of prisoners.

The question of quartering a larger punitive police force in the disturbed area is under consideration, but the details have not yet been worked out.

It is believed at present that the police strength of the district will be trebled or quadrupled.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd June, 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	...	52
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	7,453	7,565	28	15,046
Total for 22 weeks	7,953	7,965	28	15,946
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	266	642	2	910
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	37	..	53
Total to corresponding date do.	3,819	9,976	159	13,954

Decrease for the week.................. Rs 10
Increase to date............................ " 1,992

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The "Novoe Vremya" publishes a leading article in which it reproduces a recent despatch to the "Times" concerning the operations of the Russo-Chinese Bank in the matter of railway construction in China. The Russian journal adds:—

If the statements of the "Times" were true there would be cause for rejoicing at the considerable development of the operations of the Russo-Chinese Bank. It is sincerely to be regretted that there is not an equally energetic Russo-Persian Bank for, although Russian railway contractors have for a considerable time past received concessions from the Persian Government, yet they have up too the ppesent built no railway, but have indefinitely deleyed taking steps to carry out the concessions. In this way they have practically left it to the British to act according to their own discretion.

After reproducing the last Aden letter to the Wiener Politische 'Correspondenz' and the news of the Berliner Post and the *Kolnische Zeitung* concerning the abvance of the British in Persia and the inactivity of Russia in South Persia and Asiatic Turkey, the "Novoe Vremya" concludes as follows:—

Whether all this is correct, or whether what is said regarding Russian activity in China and inactivity in Persia is exaggerated, makes little difference. What is important is that, as a matter of fact, there is not sufficient agreement and harmony in the assertion of our influence as a neighbouring Power in China and Pirsia. It is easily forgotten that, in order to assure our political influence, full liberty of action in South Persia must be striven for. To secure for ourselves the means of offering real resistance to British influence in that country is an object of no less importance than that pursued by the Russo-Chinese Bank. Moreover, this object lies nearer at hand, the ground for its accomplishment having been well prepared for a considerable time past.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr F C Crump, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Lieut E F G Tucker, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

Lieut A C Brownlow, 21st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cant Magte of Nowgong during the absence on leave of Lieut C B Thornhill, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr W J Oliver, Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate in the 1st grade of Conservators and to hold charge of the School Forest Circle in the N-W Provinces and Oudh and of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun, while Mr H C Hill officiates as Inspr Genl of Forests, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col A P Thornton, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class and Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is granted special leave for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th July, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt S Thomson, 2nd Bn, Gordon Highlanders, to be a Tery Asst Adj-Genl for Musketry on the establishment, vice Capt G A Careleton, whose tenure has expired, dated 9th June 1899.

The following appointment is made on the personal staff of Maj-Genl C J Burnett, C B, Commanding Poona Dist:—Major W Kirk, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 14th April 1899.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 97, Indian Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the unattached list is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut W C Little, dated 28th May 1899.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieuts—H. A. Carter, Duke of Cornwall's L. I, officiating wing officer, 17th Regt of Bombay Infantry, 21st May 1899; and G. D. McCormick, Hampshire Regt, officiating wing officer, 12th Regit, (2nd Burma Battn) of Madras Infantry 8th June 1899.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Capts to be Majors—R Williams, D G L Shaw, and W Stewart, 21st June 1899.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts—W C Little, 23rd March 1899; and W V Richards, 20th May 1899.

3rd Queen's Own Regt of B L Cavy—Dafadar Ranmas Khan to be Jemadar, vice Amir Miah Lalmiah, resigned with effect from 5th April 1899.

21st Regt of Bo Infy Marine Battn—Subadar Sayyid Ahmad to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Satwa Bhor to be Subadar, and Havildar Narayanrao Jadhu to be Jemadar, vice Shaikh Adam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1899.

The undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:—Major W H M Stewart, Political Agent, 18th June 1899; and Capt F E Younghusband, C I E, offg Political Agent, 19th June 1899.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Sind Vol Rifles—Major W U Nichols to be Lieut Col, with effect from the 2nd Dec 1898, vice Petrie, apponted commandant.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles—Lieut R G S Whitley to be Capt, vice Lindsley, transferred to the supernumerary list.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. J. Adam, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Officiating Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, are, on return from privilege leave, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Kashmir State.

Mr. A. R. Walsh, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary Rank State Railways, is, on return from privilege leave, temporarily appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow.

Mr. B. Stapleton, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Burma, until further orders.

Mr. T. A. Hindmarsh, Dis Loco Supt in class I4 grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Loco Supt of the East Coast Railway, in Class I of that Establishment, until the return of Mr. Rickie from privilege leave.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Stores Dept, with effect from the 1st April 1899:—F K Cunliffe, to be class II, 1st grade; and J M Dwyer, to be class III, 2nd grade and class II, 4th grade, temporary.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, with effect from the 1st April 1899:—G Hawkes, to be class II, 1st grade; Capt H Bonham-Carter, R E, class II, 1st grade and class I, 3rd grade, temporary; P Rainier, to be class II, 1st grade; S C G Wood and F D Kiernander, to be class II, 2nd grade; L C D Bean, to be class II, 2nd grade and class I, officiating; Capt V Murray, R E and Capt W J McElhinny, R E, to be class II, 2nd grade; Capt W A S Kincaid, R E, Bashashar Nath, W E S McGregor, H W Price, H B Holmes, Lieut A Adams, R E, T G Acres, and J H Murray, to be class II, 3rd grade; R C Williams, G S E Rice and A R Jacobson, to be class II, 4th grade; [illegible] Littlewood, to be class III, 1st grade and class II officiating; H st G Gilmore, to be class III, 2nd grade; M S O'Connor, to be class III, 2nd grade and class II officiating; and H C V Sage, to be class III 3rd grade.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Dept, with effect from the 1st April 1899:—P J Dudgeon, W P Johnson, W B Reynold and R Woollcombe, to be class II, 1st grade; T A Hindmarsh, to be class II, 2nd grade and class I, officiating; R K Biernacki and A Peyton, to be class II, 3rd grade; J P Williams, to be class II, 1st grade; and T Gregson, to be class III, 1st grade and class II officiating.

Mr J H A Ivens, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th June 1899, during the absence of Mr G E Coles on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Are You Poisoning Yourself?

You might make a single meal of rich pies and cakes, and not mind it. But you could not live on these all the time without ruining your digestion.

Yet, week after week and month after month, you allow your brain and nerves to be fed with impure blood.

The general debility, thin blood, pale cheeks, nervousness, loss of appetite and depression of spirits, are loud warnings from nature. Your nervous system is weakening. Before the ruin comes take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It removes the poisons from the blood, and thus removes the cause of all your trouble. It aids the digestion, strengthens the nerves and supplies the body with rich, red blood.

For constipation take Ayer's Pills. They promptly and surely cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

CONCERNING the rules for newspaper correspondents in the field, the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes :—The first rule forbids officers or soldiers communicating military information to the press or publishing their views on military questions under investigation by the authorities. No. 1. No one having any military duties with a force in the field is to be allowed to act as a correspondent for a newspaper. No. 2. Military men not on service with a force in the field may in special cases obtain leave to act as correspondents, but as a rule civilians only will be appointed, and these must have a license, in which the paper or papers for which the correspondent acts will be specified, from the Commander-in-Chief. No. 3. No correspondent may write for any paper but that for which he is licensed. No. 4. Only one correspondent will be allowed for each paper, and licenses will be granted only for such papers as the Commander-in-Chief thinks desirable. No. 5. No cipher can be used. No. 6. A staff officer will supervise all communications to the press, and each paper represented must send to this individual a copy of each of its issues that he may satisfy himself that the rules are observed. He may also detain or alter communications that he thinks injurious, and communicate daily to the correspondents such information as can be published with safety. No. 7. Any special means of transmitting news employed by correspondents must be subject to the leave of the Commander-in-Chief and be under the control of the staff officer above mentioned. No. 8. Any messages sent without the counsignature of the staff officer will involve the withdrawal immediately of the license. No. 9. All correspondents during their stay with the force are under the Army Act, and they are not to visit outposts without special permission.

To obviate disappointment it has been notified that some delay must necessarily occur before the Canada General Service Medals are issued. Each application is, in the first instance, verified at the War Office, and it then forwarded to Canada for the consideration of the Dominion Government. In the meantime the medals and clasps are being manufactured, and will be issued in due course when the names of the recipients have been engraved thereon by tha authorities in Canada.

Last November Major Crozier, of the American Ordnance Department, made a confidential report upon the sea-coast defences, which has lately made its way into the press to the great displeasure of artillery officers. It may be true that the pressure upon this arm at the outbreak of the war with Spain was so severe that the complex duties could not be mastered, but it is both of slackness and of ignorance that the inspecting officer has complained. In many cases the men neither understood nor looked after the armament. Often he had difficulty in getting guns, and especially carriages, cleanded for the firing test. In some cases there was lack of interest, and often of knowledge and instruction. Officers had a disinclination to thoroughly inspect material when the head, arms, or body had to be thrust into narrow and often oily spaces. A working uniform is therfore suggested. In general the drills lacked smartness and life, and when it came to actual firing all efforts at lively work were often abandoned, and the whole operation became merely mechanical. This loose character of work is apparently due to lack of standards of efficiency. The use of mortars is lamentably neglected, and the batteries are now, and have been, unservicable owing to inability to aim the mortars at the target. Generally speaking Major Crozier's judgment is that the artillery service of the coast defences is very inefficient. The subject has long been neglected, and there has been scarcity of ammunition for practice. The recommendation is made that there should be a chief inspector of artillery on the staff, that he should inspect often, that there should be abundant opportunities of practiee, and that in the beginning good instruction by competent officers shuld be given.

The French Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted a proposal to bestow a colonial medal with a special gold clasp, bearing the words "From the Atlantic to the Nile," on the members of the Marchand mission. The President's announcement of the adoption of the resolution was received with loud applause.

The *Vossische Gazette* announces that the Porte has entered into contract with the Krupp Company for the supply of heavy artillery and quick-firing guns. The amount involved in the order is no less than 30,000,000 marks (£1,500,000).

It has been decided that the 7cm. (2·75in.) gun now in use in eighty-four Italian mountain and field batteries shall be replaced by a new arm as soon as possible, the 9cm. 3·54in. gun, adopted in 1880, and now used by 201 batteries, being preserved with a slight modification. The smaller gun is twenty-five years old and of doubtful value, but the exact type of its successor seems not yet to have been decided upon. A credit of 15½ million lire, to be spread over several financial years, is to be opened. Some months since, in the *Nuova Antologia*, Colonel Mariani, one of the most eminent of Italian artillery officers, pointed out the great need of this rearmament, and his arguments have carried much weight.

It has just been announced that the two armoured cruisers which are to be built at Portsmouth and Pembroke respectively, and which belong to the programme of last year, are to be named the Kent and the Essex. The naval authorities, therefore, are continuing the sensible plan recently adopted of choosing names associated with the old Navy. In their selection this time they have also revived associations of a territorial character such as in the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries were quite common. It is to be hoped that in making this choice the Admiralty will find support from the counties which have thus been honoured, and that local interest in the fleet may be thereby stimulated. The most notable incident connected with the name of Kent in the Navy is the capture of the Spanish line-of-battleship Princessa, but it has also been borne by oneship or another who had a share in several actions from the battle of malaga onwards. There was an Essex also at the battle of Malaga, which took part in several fights subsequently, and one ship of this name was present at Quiberon Bay, where she unfortunately was wrecked after having played a gallant part in this memorable victory. There are several other county names which might to advantage be replaced in the Navy List, and now that this excellent plan has been revived we shall hope some day to see them there.

Two of such names have been chosen for the sister vessels which are to be built, one by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Shipbuilding Company and the other by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company. Those vessels are to be named the Monmouth and the Bedford respectively, and both are names which have an excellent record in the Service. We have on previous occasions given a synopsis of the services of the vessels which have borne these names, but we may remind our readers of a few of the incidents in their record. In the first place it is well that the nation should be reminded by the presence of a Monmouth in the Navy List of what is likely to happen if it forgets the value of the fleet, for a Monmouth was burnt when the Dutch came up the Medway in 1667. But if the Monmouth recalls disaster it is also a reminder of victory. A Monmouth was in the battle at Barfleur and in the action in Vigo Bay, at the capture of Gibraltar, and then after participating in several other engagements it was a Monmouth that captured the Foudroyant in 1758. This occurrence was deservedly celebrated both by poet and by painter. Monmouth also is reminiscent of the actions between Hughes and Suffren. The Bedford's record is almost as good, while the revival of this name will also be connected with the Admiralty service, now just terminated, of the gallant Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies Station. There was a Bedford at Malaga in 1704, and during nearly the whole of the last century the name was associated with work well done in the West Iddies or on the American coast under such men as Byron, Graves, Hood, and Rodney.

Mr. Frederick L. M. Dyer, who has just been retired with the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief, is, we believe, the only accountant-officer now living who joined the Navy as a cadet and passed into the accountant branch without leaving the Service. The change of careers is sufficiently noteworthy to be curious, even if it is not absolutely unique. Mr. Dyer saw active service as a Cadet of the Exmouth in the Baltic expedition. He was afterwards Midshipman of the Calcutta during the China War of 1856-57, and again took part in various engagements, such as the capture of the Bogue-forts and the blockade of the Canton River. By his own choice Mr. Dyer was transferred from the executive to the accountant branch in the year 1864, considering, perhaps, that the pen was mightier than the sword, orelse, which is more probable, that the accountant line offered a more profitable career with more certain prospects of advancement. At all events Mr. Dyer has little reason to regret his decision, for he has attained the highest rank open to an accountant-officer and retires with a comfortable pension.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE hearing of an action raising the legality of the seizure of arms on board the British steamer *Beluchistan* by the commander of her Majesty's ship *Lapwing*, was commenced in the Queen's Bench Division on June 5 beform Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury The plaintiffs, Messrs. Francis Times and Co., Merchants, of London and the East, had shipped arms and ammunition in the usual way in London without any warning, and they had no knowledge of the proclamation of the Sultan of Muscat under which the defendant, Commander Carr, of the *Lapwing*, acted in seizing this portion of the shis's cargo. Consequently they said he was liable to them in damages for the seizure. Further evidence having been given on June 6 for the plaintiffs, the Attorney-General, on the conclusion of the case for the plaintiffs, said that there were several questions of law to be raised ; but as the judge would probably think that there was evidence for the plaintiffs to go to the jury, the discussion of those questions had better stand over until the matters of fact had been disposed of. The action was in form one of "tort," and to support it it must be shown that what was done was wrong not only according to the law of England, but also according to the law of Muscat. It was not true to say that the Sultan of Muscat was simply an agent for the Indian Government, and received a salary from them. He was an independent sovereign so far as his acts within his own dominions were concerned. Whatever laws he made within his own dominions could not be questioned here. Captain Carr was sued for an alleged wrong done within the limit of the Muscat territorial waters, and it was therefore that the plaintiffs were bound to show that he had done a wrong according to Muscat law. There were passages in the correspondence which had passed which showed that the plaintiffs knew perfectly well the danger of landing arms and ammunition in Persia, that in fact such a trade was unlawful according to Persian law. This had caused Muscat to become a depot for arms intended for Persia; there was no real trade of the kind with Muscat itself, and there was no good reason for marking arms intended for Persia, "Muscat, optional," the only ground for it being the knowledge that a trade of that kind with Persia was illegal. The goods now in question, he submitted, were never really intended for Muscat at all—they were for Persia. Goods of this kind had been previously seized at Bushire, and therefore the plaintiffs must have been aware that the Persian Government was alive to the corruption of their servant, and that they allowed this illegal trade to be carried on. Besides, when the seizure took place the agent of the plaintiffs was on the spot, and he neare made any claim for them or entered any protest. For that reason Captain Carr handed the goods to the British Consul, from whom the plaintiffs could have had them long ago if they could have made out their case. The jury would draw their inference from the silence and inaction of their agent. He should submit that Captain Carr, in what he did, had simply acted in accordance with his duty, and that the condition of the law in Persia and at Muscat furnished a perfect answer to the present action. Further evidence was given on June 7. The defendant, who was commander of H.M.S. "Lapwing," greatly amused the Court by likening a native official at Muscat to a "kind of local Lord Salisbury." His lordship yesterday summed up, and the jury, in reply to questions propounded by him, returned answers which he said amounted to a verdict for the plaintiffs. Judgment was reserved, pending the consideration of certain questions of law.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. ½d. per bottle.

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Has Placed His System of Cure in the Very Front Rank, and Beyond the Reach of Criticism, Doubt, or Fear.

PATIENTS

Who have been Cured by Munyon's Remedies, are from all walks of Life and from Every Section of the Community.

47 Cures for 47 Diseases.

Professor ALFRED HUBERT, F.B.P.A. the well-known Phrenologist, Character Reader, and Nerve Specialist, of 23, Oxford Street, London, W., writes :—"DEAR SIR,—Permit me to add my testimony to the immense value of your Home Remedies. In many cases personally known to me, their prompt use has proved highly satisfactory. Even in chronic cases, the beneficial effects have been marvellous. The medicines possess a most pleasant flavour—so much so that my children are, if anything, too eager to repeat the dose. The price is ridiculously low. So satisfied am I with your method of curing disease, that not only do I speak freely to people in general of your system, but strongly recommend to you those of my clients in need of medical treatment, and I use the same for myself and for my family."

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And all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale :—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Delicious, wholesome and not dear.

When a tin of Van Houten's Chocolate Croquettes is bought for 5½d., or a similar tin of Van Houten's Chocolate Drops for the same sum, then the purchaser has a splendid kind of Chocolate, in a convenient, edible form, and after it has been tried, the delicious flavor is certain to win praise.

Those who prefer the Tablet form, can procure this wholesome and highly digestible Chocolate in Tablets at 5½d. each, and in small Bar Tablets at 1d. per Bar.

Van Houten's Chocolate, of irreproachable composition, forms a splendid and delicious snack when on a pic-nic, a journey, or when out for a spin on the wheel.

Taking into consideration the quality of Van Houten's Chocolate, it is not dear.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anœmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* **DOSE :** One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of **genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
PREPARED BY : CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

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REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
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Ideal Milk

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

IDEAL MILK
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ENRICHED WITH CREAM
STERILIZED NOT SWEETENED

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS,
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon :
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
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HYDROXYL-FREE
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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.
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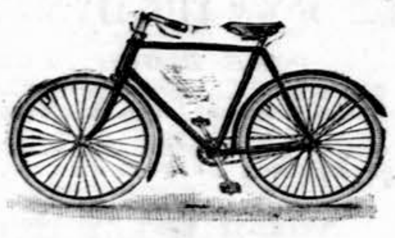

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DURABLE,
EASY RUNNING.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

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ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
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The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

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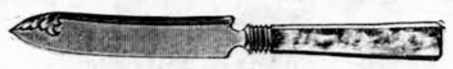
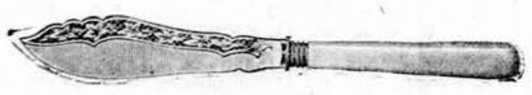


BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 5-8.



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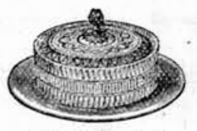
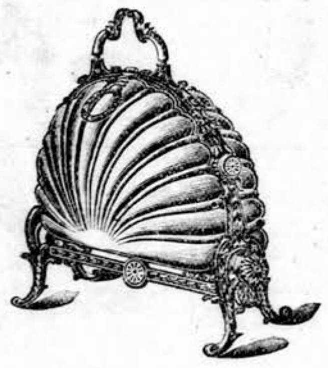
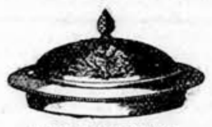


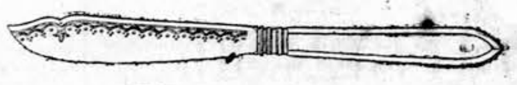
BUTTER DISH, Rs. 30.



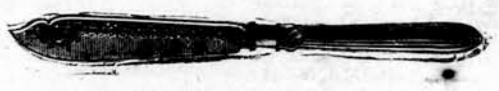
BISCUIT BOX, Rs. 110.



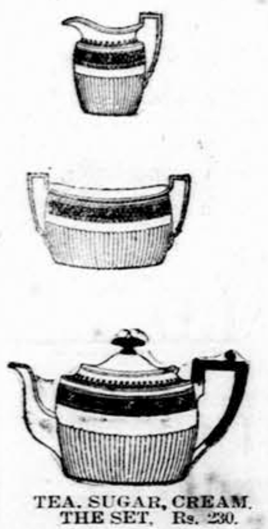
BUTTER DISH, Rs. 25.



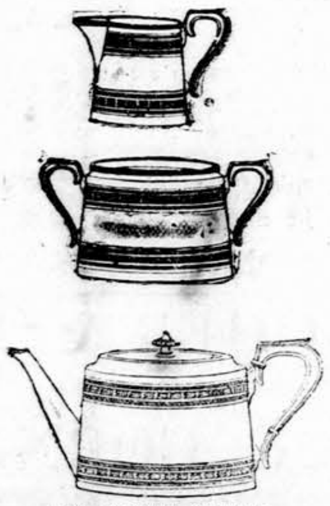
BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 5-8.



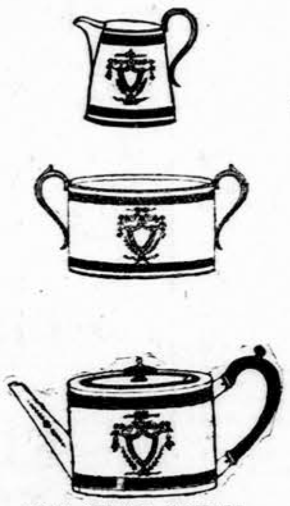
BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 8.



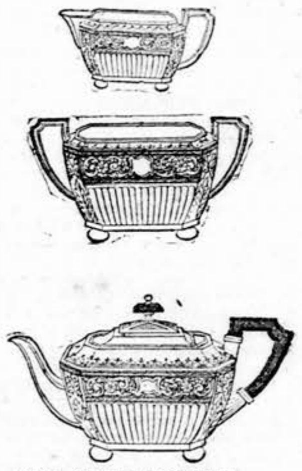
TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 230.



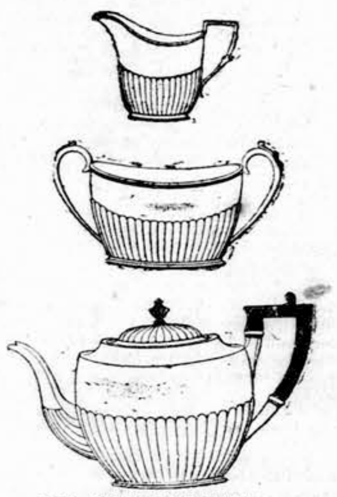
TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 100.



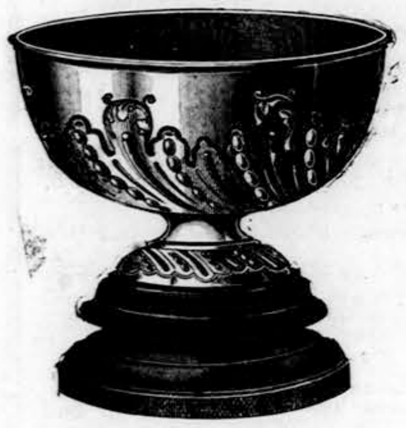
TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 175.



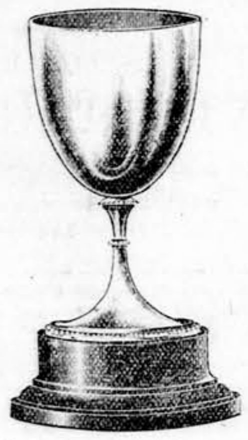
TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 250.



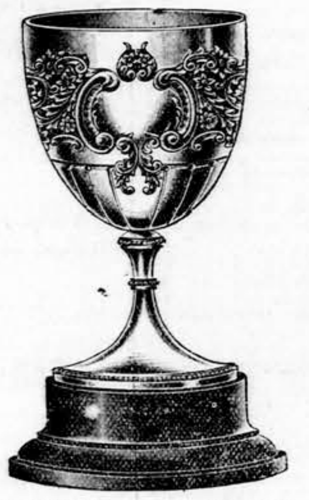
TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 200.



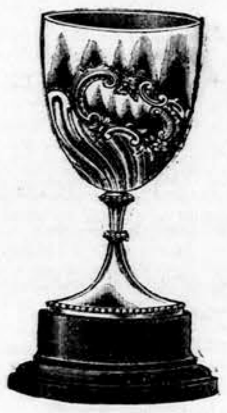
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of Bowl 8 inches. Rs. 202.



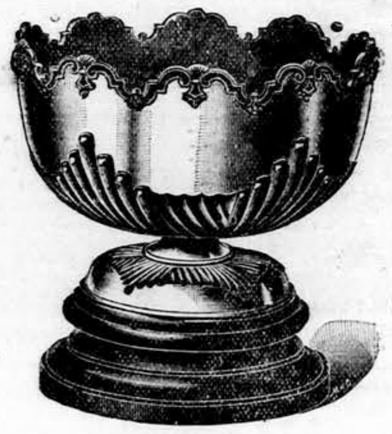
Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½. Rs. 57.



Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of Bowl 4½. Rs. 133.



Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 11¼ inches. Rs. 100.



Silver Bowl, height with plinth 7¾ inches, width of Bowl 6½ inches. Rs. 112.

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